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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

FAWKES' STEAM PLOW.

Our correspondent "Rural," who gave our readers an account of the performance of Fawkes' Steam Plow, does not confess his disappointment at the result of the late Urbana trial; but most of our readers who looked over his letter will be sure that Mr. Fawkes' must do something more and better than he has yet accomplished, to secure the general adoption of his invention. It appears in the trial of which we speak, that his plows were run only ten minutes consecutively, in sixteen times trying, and that the average time was much less. It is true that 29 acres were plowed in 80 minutes running time; but it is also true that all the hours between 6 o'clock in the morning and 5 in the evening were used up in the endeavor. This is a result by no means flattering, unless the mere demonstration that plows can be driven by steam power without regard to economy of time or money, is the cause of congratulation. We hope to hear that the inventor will prove that his machine is capable of other and more valuable service; but we confess that his machine grows more and more problematical. We need not say that the trial upon which he is now engaged, is made not for the purpose of provoking the shouts of the lookers-on at an Agricultural Fair, but to prove the real usefulness and economy of the invention.

Western Papers.

We call attention to two advertisements in this day's paper—that of the Wisconsin *State Journal*, and of the Janesville *Gazette*.

The *Journal* is a sterling Republican paper of general circulation in every part of the State. It is an organ of the party to which it belongs, and is ably and honorably conducted.

The *Gazette* is published as its name indicates in Janesville, and is one of the best and most accurate of our western exchanges. The county of Rock, in which its influence is chiefly exercised shows by its enormous Republican majorities, the influence which it wields at home.

Among the papers which will lay their claims before the Chicago merchants who wish to make their business known in Central and Western Wisconsin, none will come with better prospects of success than those of which we speak. They are printed and circulated where Chicago influence must be felt. What surer or better method than to use their columns for the purpose of making that influence effective?

Mr. D. S. Curtiss, of the *Journal*, will spend a part of this week in the city for the purpose of calling on our business men. They will find him an intelligent and responsible gentleman. The *Gazette* may be addressed at the office of publication.

Post Offices Discontinued.

The Postmaster General has discontinued the following named Post Offices:

Office.	County.	State.
Oakvale	Preston	Minnesota.
Bismarck	Winona	do
Mount View	Ramsey	do
Majorville	Chippewa	do
Viola	Delaware	do
Dresser	Polk	do
Dover	Iowa	Wisconsin.
Hamilton	Marion	Illinois.
Hazlett	Rock Island	Illinois.
Moore	La Salle	do
Rock Quarry	Pope	do
Gorman	McHenry	do
Sugar Creek	Williamson	do
Eagle Lake	Lake	do

Shocking Suicide in Philadelphia.

During Monday night Julio D. Winslow, for a number of years past the agent of Sackett Davis & Co., manufacturing jewellers of New York city, committed suicide in the office of Draper, Tifft & Co., in South Third street, Philadelphia, by shooting himself with a pistol. The *Bulletin* says:

Mr. Winslow was employed in selling jewelry for his employers, by sample, and he kept his samples in a box which was carried around for him by a colored man. Yesterday morning he was at his business as usual, and while in a store at Second street, above Arch, his box with all its contents, amounting at $5,000, was stolen. He had left it in charge of his colored assistant, and when the latter went away with the box Mr. W. naturally supposed that he had stolen it.

The jewelry in the box was the property of Mr. Winslow's employers, and its supposed loss, while in his custody, so preyed upon and distressed him, that some time Monday night, while in the office of the above firm, where he usually slept, he shot himself through the heart with a pistol.

His body was found Tuesday morning, with the discharged pistol lying beside it, by Mr. Richard Buehler, who went to the office of Winslow's room, saw his clothes lying on a chair and Mr. W. in bed, looking very pale. On looking closely at him, however, he found he must have been dead for some hours. A number of letters were lying in the room, addressed to different friends of the deceased. They were dated between seven and eight o'clock Monday evening. In the letters he speaks of the loss of the property of his employers, of the mortification it had caused him, and of his intention to destroy himself.

One of the most painful features of this melancholy incident is the fact that the event which instigated the tragic act was all a mistake. The trunk containing the jewelry was not stolen by the colored man. Through the happy mistake, on the latter, Monday, took the box and its contents to the jewelry store of Mr. Eli Holden, in Market street, above Seventh, where he left it, saying that he had been directed by Mr. Winslow to do so. As the latter was in the habit of going to the store of Mr. Holden, that gentleman took charge of the valuable, and next morning they were safe in his possession. Mr. Winslow was a native of Providence, R. I., where he leaves relatives. He was unmarried, and about 27 years of age. His circle of acquaintances in this city was very large, and he was much esteemed by all who knew him.

The Irish Delegation.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As one of the Irish Delegation to the American churches, I addressed a public meeting in Chicago on Friday evening, the 25th inst., and gave information relative to the nature and extent of the great revival movement in the north of Ireland, and to the Mission work of the Irish Presbyterian Church among the Roman Catholic population of the South and West of Ireland. I have no doubt the inclemency of the weather kept many from the meeting who would otherwise have been present.

Owing to the time of the delegation being limited, its members cannot make personal calls for aid towards their mission. In a few days they expect to return to Ireland. They may be many in Chicago and its neighborhood, as well as in the Western and Northwestern States, disposed to contribute to the Irish mission. Its field of operations is in the Popish provinces of Ireland — Leinster, Munster and Connaught. In the province of Connaught alone the Irish Presbyterian church has twenty-three ordained ministers as missionaries; twenty Scripture readers and colporteurs; and thirty-three unpaid teachers of day and Sabbath schools. It has increased its agency eight fold during the last thirteen years. Upwards of eight thousand children in Connaught and nearly two thousand at Birr in Leinster have passed through its industrial and scriptural schools.

The present is a crisis in Ireland's history. The church in Ireland cannot overtake all the openings presenting themselves for immed ate occupation among the Roman Catholic population.

American Christians will not refuse co-operation.

Contributions will be received by the Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., and the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Chicago, or by George H. Stuart, Esq., Philadelphia. Respectfully, yours,

DAVID WILSON.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1859.

Aid for Old Brown.

Mr. L. C. P. Freer, whose name is appended to the following card, is in every way reliable—reliable as the rankest and sincerest of Abolitionists, and as a gentleman of honor. Persons sending to him will be sure that it is not misapplied:

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

Will you permit me to announce to those who desire a photograph and autograph of brave old "Ossawatomie Brown," that I will receive subscriptions at my office, for any number of copies, for want the money to New York, procure the photographs, and have them sent to my office by express, at my charge and risk, ready for distribution? I hope and trust the "Old Liberty Guard" will respond liberally, and as many of the Republicans as can consistently with their constitutional obligations.

It may be proper for me to state, that I propose to procure the photographs of Mr. Hyatt, in New York, under the proposition submitted by him to the public through the New York papers. The photograph and autograph will cost one dollar—eighty cents of which will go to the family of the old hero.

L. C. PAINE FREER.

☞ On the 15th inst., the sea in exposed situations in some parts of Louisiana was half an inch thick. The sugar planters are in despair.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—The financial Reformers of Liverpool are about to commence their campaign by a soiree in the Philharmonic Hall, at which Messrs. Cobden and Bright will be present. The soiree is intended to be followed by a public meeting in the Amphitheatre, over which Lord Brougham is expected to preside.

—At a public meeting held in Bradford, England, over which the Mayor presided, it was resolved to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting a public drinking fountain to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Thomas Beaumont, of Lindley. The deceased was distinguished as a sanitary and temperance reformer.

—The Franklin relics are on exhibition in London.

—A paragraph has appeared in several journals, says the *Independent*, to the effect that M. de Beriot had sold his famous violin to M. Wieniawski, for a sum of 20,000f. The pretended sale was merely an offer made under the following circumstances:—The two violinists happening to meet last summer at Ems, M. Wieniawski, after playing on M. de Beriot's violin, in his apartment, in the presence of Piatti and Seligmann, asked him if he felt inclined to sell it. 'Yes,' answered M. de Beriot, 'but not for less than 20,000f.' Thereon M. Wieniawski expressed his desire to purchase it, notwithstanding the high price, and M. de Beriot having assured him that he should be most happy to see the instrument in his possession, the young artist asked permission to delay his final answer till the coming winter, after his return from St. Petersburg."

—The total coinage at the Royal Mint during the last fifteen years has been no less than £78,409,566. Of this £75,772,613 was gold, £4,540,388 silver, and £196,967 copper. The amount coined each year has varied considerably. Thus, in 1850 the total was £1,621,880, and in 1855, £12,644,126. Last year the amount coined again fell to £1,690,359. The gold coined reached its maximum in 1858, and its minimum in 1858; the silver coinage was greatest in 1850, and smallest in 1848; and the copper coinage was only £848 in 1850, while it was £61,558 in 1854."

—The London Academy of Sciences have received detailed accounts of an aurora which occurred on the 12th of October, being the third remarkable one this year. It became visible at Chatelanden about 7 P. M., and lasted till 4 in the morning—in its fullest glory half an hour later by M. Laussedat.

—Dr. Hills, who was consecrated Bishop of British Columbia a few weeks ago, was to have left England for his distant diocese in December.

—A committee has been formed to raise a fund "to erect some fitting memorial in the town of Spilsby, where Sir John Franklin, the hero of the birth of the lamented Sir John Franklin, where his earliest years were spent, and where many friends of his youth still bear in happy recollection the humble, kind, and gentle disposition of a brave and good man.

—The physicians and surgeons of Guy's Hospital have awarded the Astley Cooper prize of £500 to Dr. Crisp, for his essay on "The Structure and Use of the Thyroid Gland."

—The advices received from different parts of the continent seem to forbode an early Winter. Rather heavy falls of snow have already occurred in the Pas de Calais and Brittany, as well as in the neighborhood of Rouen, Havre and Antwerp. A letter from St. Gervais les Bains also states that so much snow was never remembered in the Alps at this season. Mount Poupet, and the other mountains round Salines, in the Jura, are likewise covered with snow.

—Mr. Roger is almost sufficiently recovered to resume his duties at the Grand Opera. Mechanical ingenuity having supplied him with an artificial hand, so perfect, it is said, as nearly to conceal the loss of the natural one, he will appear soon in one of his most popular characters.

—The election of Lord Rector of Edinburgh University was to take place on the 12th inst., and among the names likely to be fixed upon were the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli. Of these, Lord John Russell was a former student of the University.

—The Magyar Academy of Peath celebrated recently the hundredth anniversary of their national poet, Karsinczy.

—The late Rev. Frederick S. Bevan, Esq., whose will has been proved at Norwich, bequeathed £8,000 to various religious and charitable objects. His donations to the Church Missionary Society alone amounted to £12,000, and others to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews amounted to nearly £3,000.

—The death of Dr. Louis Spohr, the eminent musician, was quite tranquil. He had been confined to his bed for eight days. The funeral of this great composer is to take place by many reverential tokens, honorable alike to the living and the dead. The Prince Electoral of Hesse Cassel gave orders to his court marshal to arrange the whole of the funeral ceremonies. The cost will be heavy in consequence of the number of persons who are coming from Holland, Dr. Spohr was close upon his 80th year.

—The London *News* of the 5th instant remarks that the imports of Mexico present usually the value of 15,000,000 dollars annually, while the exports are formed chiefly of the gold and silver, either specie or bullion, sent to the country, or sent in transit through it. Such is, in few words, the commercial position of Mexico. Agriculture, meanwhile, is so far behind that three-fourths of the soil lies without cultivation, as much from a want of men as money. This points to the question whether a firm and free government Mexico might be colonized with great advantage; and its resources would probably then bear the gradual influx of another eight millions of men.

—A few months since, the Glasgow Police Committee resolved that they would accept the allowance given by government to promote the efficiency of the police establishments in the country. They have received from the Exchequer the first subsidy, amounting to £8,418 15s 10d, being a sum equivalent to the fourth part of the whole sum disbursed during the last year for wages and clothing to the members of the force.

—The presents to Her Majesty from Maharajah of Cashmere, of a Cashmere shawl tent, and solid gold bedstead, of the value of £1,000, were brought to Windsor Castle on the 24 of Nov., and were temporarily placed in the throne room; previous to a formal presentation to the Queen by the gentlemen under whose charge they were brought from Cashmere.

Legal Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—The argument in the Minnesota Mining case was finally concluded to-day. This is the longest case in point of briefs and arguments ever heard before the present Court. The reading of the evidence occupied two days and a half, of two daily sessions, and the argument lasted four days more of one daily session. Gov. Wisner, G. Y. Scribner, and S. A. Goodwin, appeared and were heard for Jonas H. Titus, and S. T. Douglas, J. M. Howard and H. H. Emmons for the Company. The arguments were, as may be presumed, elaborate and able. The case is of such length that it is doubtful if it will be decided at the January term of the Court, there being hardly time to prepare an opinion in the brief time between the close of the present and the beginning of the next term. —*District Tribune, 25th.*

This case, referred to above, is on a bill in chancery, filed in 1849, to recover one-fifth of the value of the Minnesota original location, and of subsequent profits. The claim of the plaintiff is, that as President of the Baltimore Mining Company, and Trustee of its shareholders, he was the owner of 800 unassessable shares, out of 4,000 shares of the Vulcan Mining Company; that the Vulcan Company purchased location 98, of lease 78, made by the Secretary of War in 1845, by assignment made in Nov. 1847 to one William Hunter, one of its Trustees and its Treasurer, for the use of the Vulcan Co. in fact, although not expressed on the face of the paper; that the Vulcan Co. took possession of the location, and carried on to it all its tools, implements, personal property and supplies, and worked it until July, 1848; that in June, 1848, the members of the Vulcan Co. in New York, holding the assessable stock of 3,000 shares, got together and organized themselves into a new Company to work the same location, (after the old digging had been discovered, and, it was found enormously valuable,) under the name of Minnesota, and charging the name of the mines, refused to recognize any interests in Jonas H. Titus, and proved up the title and took the patent from the Government to themselves. The interests thus involved are very large, and have required great labor and preparation on the part of counsel, and the results are looked for with great anxiety by the public.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic receipts for the week ending Nov. 12, 1859:

Passengers	$21,221.50
Freight	21,420.00
Parcels, Mails and Sundries	1,360.46
Total	$44,34 0
Corresponding week last year	40,088.92
Increase	$ 2,252.43

A WASP.—On the 11th inst. a basket was found on the door-step of a gentleman residing on Buffalo street, and its contents proved to be a male child about twelve hours old. The little stranger was labeled, "Father! open your door and take me in, and raise me well."

THE CITY.

FIRE.—The fire on Friday night, mentioned in our last, was the burning of a sheep skin factory near the Stone Quarry. It was owned by Mr. Weiler. We do not know the amount of damage, or whether insured.

COMMITTED.—William Smith alias "Morissey," who was arrested some time since for a savage assault upon John Peers, on board the schooner White Squall, was brought before Justice Akin on Saturday, and after examination, was held in $1,000 to answer before the Recorder's Court

DERRICK FALLEN.—One of the tall derricks employed in erecting the Kingsbury block, on Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, fell upon the sidewalk Saturday morning, but, fortunately, doing little other damage than breaking the instrument itself.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Geo. E. Stanton, family grocer, No. 122 South Clark street, where everything desirable can be had in the way of family groceries. We advise every one to call and see his store, which is fitted up in the neatest style, as all his goods are new and fresh, and bought at the lowest market rates. He offers very favorable inducements to families for their custom.

NOT SO AT ALL.—John Wright, hotel "Saloon's" on Clark street, opposite the Court House, rather resents the idea thrown out in our last issue that "all his oysters and other delicacies" are "kivered" up with bricks in the fall of Mr. Bryan's Music Hall. The kitchens were not interfered with, and no damage was done to Mr. Wright's premises. He is all right, and it is but right that we write it so.

FIRE.—On Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, a large wooden building, on South Clark street, near the Burnett House, was set on fire. A vacant room was entered, and a hole cut through the laths into which the fire was introduced. It burned up through the entire wall, and burst out of the roof, when it was discovered by the police and extinguished without any general alarm.

W. D. SNOW'S CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP.—We have received from the manufacturers, W. D. Snow & Co., No. 98 North Franklin street, a box of their Chemical Erasive Soap. It is warranted by the manufacturers to wash equally well with hard, soft and salt water. From our experience in the use of this article, we can unhesitatingly recommend it as second to none other that has ever come under our observation.

POLICE.—The following was the docket of Saturday: Theodore Sanders, vagrancy, discharged. Richard F. Robertson, disorderly, held to bail in $100 to keep the peace toward Charlotte Robertson. James McMicken, vagrancy, $5. Ellen Kehoe, drunk and disorderly and disturbance, $5; John Ryan, ditto, $5; Patrick McQuade, ditto, $3 and 10 days. John Crogan, disorderly, $5; Ellen O. Donnell, ditto, $5; Jeremiah Roach, ditto, $5; Wm. Harrington, vagrancy, discharged; Martin Burnhard, disorderly, special ball.

MR. MURDOCH.—This gentleman commences on his third week this evening, and McVicker's produces the play of Pizarro with appropriate scenery, dresses, and appointments. This is bringing the star system to a proper bearing. Give the public good actors who have honestly gained their greatness by toil and study, and present the play in a proper manner, and success is sure to crown the efforts of the manager. McVicker seems to understand how to cater, and we are glad that he is reaping his reward. Mr. Murdoch's engagement has been most brilliant and is likely to continue so to its close.

KANE COUNTY DIRECTORY.—The publishers, John C. W. Bailey, has placed on our table his new Directory of Kane County. It contains the names, occupation and address of every resident in the cities of Aurora, Geneva, Elgin, and St. Charles, and the towns and villages of Batavia, Dundee, Montgomery, Lodi, Kaneville, Clintonville, Jericho, and other residents in the several townships of the county. It is compiled by John C. W. Bailey, of this city, whose capacity for such an undertaking is patent to every one. We do not see how our Kane county friends can do without the work. It can be obtained of Mr. B.

THE ACCIDENT AT HARLEM.—The dead body found on the track of the Galena Railroad on Friday proved to be that of a young man about eighteen or twenty years of age, light complexion, brown hair, about five feet nine inches in height, was dressed in white shirt, light cravat, dark colored pants, vest and coat. The conductor recognized the body as that of a young man who was seated on the platform of the cars before they left Chicago, and when he warned him of his peril as long as practicable. The verdict was in accordance with the above facts. The body is at the dead house awaiting identification.

A HINT ON FUEL.—Our city poor are in need of fuel as they always are "when the wintry winds do blow." Now, we have seen a load of wood consumed by one of respectable fire of *corn-cobs*. At some of our warehouses, especially at Sturgis & Buckingham's, on the Illinois Central Railroad depot grounds, the immense receipts of ear corn are being shelled by machinery, and hundreds of *cords* of *cobs* being thrown away. These would warm many of the cheerless and illy supplied hearths of our city, and the warehousemen would be glad to have them removed. Will our readers pass along the hint to their poor neighbors. Any of these active bag carriers, females and children could in a few days heap up nearly as many weeks supply of excellent fuel.

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.—The building occupied by this noble charity—through the kindness of the Ministry at Large—was demolished by the fall of Bryan's building on Friday last, and the apparatus and medicines for the treatment of the poor, to the value of $100, proved a total loss. To the sick poor this is indeed a calamity, as hundreds will attest who have experienced relief at the hands of the dispensing physicians. The charity has been equipped and sustained entirely at private expense; yet it is the determination of its managers to enlarge, rather than contract, its field of usefulness. The Dispensary will be re-opened to-day (Monday) in the basement of the Methodist Church Block, No. 104 Washington street, and we bespeak for it the earnest sympathies of the people. Open from 12 to 1 o'clock each day, Sundays excepted.

REPORTED SAFE.—Some week's since a paragraph went the rounds of the papers to the effect that a party consisting of the Pixleys to California, among whom were several persons who had either resided or had relatives in Chicago, had been cut off by the Indians.

Intelligence has been now definitely received that such is not the case. The party known as Lawson's and Grayson's started to drive a flock of 5,000 sheep to California by the Salt Lake route. With them went Austin Wheeler, formerly of the firm of Akers & Wheeler of this city, and a native of Canandsigua, N.Y. A difficulty occurred between them and a few hostile Indians and a young man named Parks was killed.

The others went on as far as Salt Lake City where a large number of the sheep being footsore, Wheeler and another were left there with a drove of twelve hundred to recruit, during this winter, to resume their progress next Spring. The rest of the party are in California.

MATTERS AT THE JAIL.—A few days since we expressed in strong terms our own conviction of an improved state of affairs at the County Jail, now that all of its operations are kept rigidly under Sheriff Gray's eye. The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court abundantly and satisfactorily sustain our opinion, as follows:

We, the Grand Jurors of the Circuit Court of Cook County, at the November term of said Court, report that we have visited the County Jail of Cook County; that we found the prisoners therein provided with every reasonable comfort; that they are well fed and lodged; that the Jail is in a safe condition and well kept by the officers having charge thereof.

M. N. KIMBALL, Foreman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1859.

The Hurricane.

The damage by the fierce hurricane on Friday night was quite extensive, although not so much so as might have been anticipated. In addition to what was reported in our issue of Saturday, we have the following:

The brick walls of the Scotch Reformed Church, on Carroll street, between Canal and Jefferson, which had reached a height of about thirty feet, and were about ready for the roof, were entirely razed. The loss must be at least $2,000, which we believe falls upon the Society. This is very unfortunate, as they are illy able to bear it, they having lost their church at the great fire in September.

A daguerreotype car on Randolph, near Canal street, was pretty well riddled, and its large top light smashed to pieces.

A large frame bowling alley at the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, was leveled to the ground. The loss is small, as it was a temporary affair.

The cupola of the City Hospital building was blown off, and also the tin roofing of that structure.

Two houses on West Twelfth Street were unroofed, and a number of sheds and a large amount of fencing on the same street were destroyed.

Fencing, trees, signs, awnings and chimneys were blown down in various parts of the city. On the North Branch, near the Chicago Avenue Bridge, a canal boat was blown entirely off the stocks. Three freight cars were also blown from the Michigan Southern track, near the south switch.

Great apprehension was felt for the safety of the Kingsbury block, the walls of which are still in an unfinished state. The occupants of adjoining buildings deserted their premises to be out of the danger; and the sidewalk was barricaded to prevent the passage of pedestrians. But fortunately the building sustained no injury, the walls being well supported by interior wood work, and by adjoining buildings. A derrick was blown from the top of the buildings but fortunately no one was passing at the time.

The Railroad Mission Chapel, on Griswold street, was struck by lightning during the storm, knocking down the stove pipe, and slightly injuring the ridge pole.

At Harlem and the Junction Stations on the Galena and Chicago Union Railway, the water works belonging to the company were blown down.

EDITORIAL.—The editor of the *Saturday Eve. Review*, chronicles and chuckles over the advent of a new candidate for the *Mayor*-alty, weighing fourteen pounds. He thinks Old Buck's $35,000 do not compensate for the sonless condition of the old gentleman.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1859.

Present—Messrs. Haven, Carpenter, Bass, Hoard, Foster, Sturtevant, Taft, Porter, Moseley, Jones, Hanson, Higginson.

Absent—Messrs. Haven, Newberry, Dore.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, teachers' certificates were voted to the following persons:

Marion Heald, Hattie A. Huff, Harriet R. Chamberlain, Jennie A. Hamilton, Sarah E. Perry, Fanny M. Trimingham, Jennie A. Porter, Annie Z. Lewis.

Mr. Moseley, Chairman of the Committee on Teachers' Instruction, reported that Marion Heald had been appointed Assistant in the Grammar Department of the Moseley School.

Mr. Bass offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporary Instruction be authorized to employ a teacher in the place now temporarily occupied by Mr. Youse in the High School.—Concurred in.

Mr. Moseley moved that the Committee be authorized to fill the place temporarily by employing a female.

The yeas and nays being called for, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Haven, Moseley, Foster, Carpenter, Hoard, Taft, Ward, Sturtevant—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Porter, Bass—2.

On motion of Mr. Bass, it was voted, that an examination of candidates for admission to the High School be held on Wednesday, Dec. 21.

On motion of Mr. Foster, it was voted, that the rule of the Board respecting the time of holding examinations for admissions to the High School be so changed that it will read as follows:

"Examinations for admission shall take place only once a year, and at the close of the summer term." The change to take effect after the next regular session, in December.

Mr. Moseley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the West Division, Messrs. Hoard, Carpenter, Taft, Sturtevant, Ward and Hayes, be a committee to ascertain what alterations in the boundaries of the School Districts in the West Division will be necessary at the opening of the Skinner School, and that they be requested to report to the Board at its next meeting.

A communication was received from Mr. Thomas Goode, of Lake View, requesting that a school be established in that part of the public schools of Chicago; and on motion of Mr. Moseley, it was laid on the table.

A communication was received from Messrs. Bryant, Bell & Stratton, proposing to donate a life scholarship in their Commercial College, at the close of each school year, for the term of ten years, to the most deserving scholar in the Scholarship, Department, and Attendance Averages in the Master's Division, in each of the two grammar schools, to two of the most deserving of the graduates of the High School, one of whom shall be from the Normal Department.

On motion of Mr. Sheahan, the foregoing proposal was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hoard, the proposal recently made by Mr. T. J. Sloan, to donate a life membership in Sloan's Commercial College to one young lady and one young gentleman of the High School, to be selected by the Committee, years, was taken from the table; and on motion of Mr. Porter, it was accepted.

The following was received from a Committee of the Olivet Presbyterian Church and Society, respecting the purchase of a School lot at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street; and on motion of Mr. Moseley, it was laid on the table.

A communication was received from Mr. C. M. Hawley, requesting the punishment of a child by one of the assistants of Brown School.

On motion of Mr. Bass, it was referred to the Superintendent, with instructions to examine the facts in the case, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, it was voted to proceed to the election of a Principal at the Skinner School, and Mr. A. N. Merriman was elected to that office.

On motion of Mr. Sheahan, all applications of teachers for transfer to the Skinner School were referred to the Committee on Temporary Instruction, under the same.

Mr. Moseley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be requested to report the number of each monthly meeting the names of teachers who are present or absent at the Teachers' Institute. Concurred in.

W. H. WELLS, Secretary.

THE JUMPERTZ TRIAL.

SIXTH DAY.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1859.

The evidence on the part of the prosecution was continued. The first witness called was—

Mrs. CATHERINE WEBER—She testified through an interpreter to the facts about the same as on the previous trial. She stated conversations held with deceased while she resided in Milwaukee, and just previous to her leaving to come to this city. Jumpertz told her she must burn his letters; Sophie wrote letters to Jumpertz; she never saw any such letters; saw her when she wrote one; saw to whom it was addressed; it was addressed to Henry Jumpertz; don't recollect the color of the paper; it was a whole sheet; [the "forged letter" shown;] thinks it is not the letter. On the cross examination, Mrs. Herzberg said that Sophie was glad to come to Chicago; that she did not like to come the day she did, because Jumpertz could not meet her that night, as he was obliged to be in the shop until 9 o'clock. She did not like to go alone into the fifth story of the building (Foundry's,) where she was to go. She said she could meet him the next night at six o'clock. Witness did not like to come in the evening, and to come veiled. Saw Sophie when she folded the letter to send to Jumpertz; she felt bad, but did not cry. Have seen her cry at other times. Jumpertz and Sophie lived together as man and wife. She was glad to come to Chicago. "I did testify before that the reason why I thought this letter [the "forged letter,"] was not the one Sophie sent to Jumpertz, was because this commenced nearer the top of the page and went farther over on the other page than the one Sophie wrote; I think so now."

CHARLES HACK, of Milwaukee, was called, principally to identify Sophie Werner's handwriting, but he was unable to do so. Witness knew Jumpertz; his character was good.

EDWARD VOLLERT was the person who leased the house in Milwaukee to Jumpertz for Sophie to live in. She told witness about the 1st of March, 1858, that she had got a letter from Jumpertz to have her come to Chicago; paid her back $30 which Jumpertz had paid in advance for rent; could not identify Sophie's hand-writing.

ELIZABETH DEICH of Milwaukee testified to the facts as on the other trial. One day Sophie told witness that she had got good news; that Jumpertz had directed her to sell all her things and come to Chicago; to sell them for what she could get for them; that she was to go to Chicago and then go to St. Louis with Jumpertz to live. [The "forged letter" was shown] could not recognize it; Sophie wrote a smaller hand; there was not so much in the letter that Sophie wrote as in this. [The clothes in the trunks were shown witness and were identified as belonging to Sophie Werner.] Witness slept with Sophie Werner, because she said she was afraid Jumpertz or Werner would kill her.

Mrs. ANNA DAUB of Milwaukee testified to about the same facts as the previous witness.

Mrs. MINA VREDENBURGH of Milwaukee, testified that Sophie told her she had got a letter from Jumpertz; that he wrote her to come to Chicago, and from Chicago they would go into the country together and open a barber shop, somewhere in the neighborhood of Chicago. Jumpertz wrote to Sophie to sell everything and he would buy her new things.

FREDERIC WILLIAM RAABE, of Milwaukee, testified to taking letters for Jumpertz from Sophie to the Post Office. Did not know the contents; one contained $30; Sophie spelt Jumpertz's name "Henry."

The evidence of Mrs. RAABE, wife of the previous witness, as given on the former trial, was, by consent of the defence, admitted, with such modifications as the Court might make.

JOHNSON, clerk in the Michigan Central Depot, testified to the barrel containing the remains of Sophie Werner, that it was shipped by a man calling himself Henry Miller; did not recognize Jumpertz as the man.

JOSEPH MOUN testified as at the previous trial.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

A CARD.—*To the Public.*—I have removed my Justice office to No. 1 North Clark st., (near the Bridge.) Those having legal claims are invited to call.

Finding it impossible, alone, to reform the Justice practice in this city, I have concluded to allow all Constables to charge what they please for their services, and I will refuse to give any information to parties in regard to their legal fees. S. I. VERNOU, J. P.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleansed and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Jonathan Doolittle, who has "a soul above labor," says the way he manages to dress so well, is by taking his clothes, when nearly worn out, to Cook & Wilson, 69 Dearborn street, who, by some magical process, makes them appear like new again.

COUNTER ATTRACTION.—We learn that the big crowd on Clark street Saturday morning, were not attracted so much by the rufus of the new hall, as by the splendid lot of Ladies' Cloaks on exhibition by Loomis, at No. 97 Clark street.

STONE STORE, 47 STATE STREET—SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE.—The McGREGOR COAL STOVE is the favorite of the *Family Fire Side*. The STANLEY COAL BURNER will this year run over the large No. of 20,000 sold. The new pattern of REGULATOR STOVE for wood is winning favor. *Large Ovens* easily pass through the door. Hall, Parlor, Sitting, Dining and Bed-room Stoves for Wood or Coal in great variety. Stoves blacked and put up at short notice. Give Van Schaack a call. no28-8t

THE HIGHEST COMPLIMENT.—It is a very significant fact that every Agent and vendor of every sort of sewing machine throughout the country, from those having a certain degree of utility for certain purposes, down to those which are a complete humbug and cheat—all agree in their hostility to I. M. Singer & Co., and their machines. We rejoice in the free expression of their full opinions. Their hatred, like Macbeth's ambition, "o'erleaps itself!"

☞ *Singer's Family Sewing Machines at 66 Lake street. Also manufacturing Machines for all kinds of Tailoring and Leather Sewing.* nov26-6t

☞ The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines have within the past two years won the highest premiums at the United States Agricultural Fair, and at the State Fairs of

Maine,	Vermont,
Connecticut,	New York,
New Jersey,	Pennsylvania,
Virginia,	Mississippi,
Missouri,	Ohio,
Indiana,	Illinois,
Kentucky,	Wisconsin,
California,	Michigan,

And at the Fairs of the Metropolitan Mercantile Institute, Washington.

American Institute, New York,
Mechanics' Association, Boston,
Franklin Institute, Philadelphia,
Mechanics' Institute, Baltimore,
Mechanics' Association, Cincinnati,
Mechanics' Institute, Chicago,
Kentucky Institute, Louisville,
Mechanics' Association, St. Louis,
Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco,

And at Hundreds of County Fairs.

The Lord Stitcheth, which is the motto, is the only stitch that cannot be raveled and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the work.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent,
167 and 169 Lake street.
nov24-2t

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.—All should remember that Seeley at 47 Clark street, has the largest, best, and most varied assortment of Candies of any Confectioner in town. Ladies, please make a note of it. no24-1m

TAXES—TAXES!—The Common Council sometime since passed an order directing the City Collector to discount at the rate of ten per cent. on taxes until March 1st, to all those persons who paid their taxes previous to December 1st. But five days remain for tax-payers to avail themselves of this discount, as after the 1st day of December the full amount will be required. no24-td

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns Gas Fixtures, which they offer at the lowest prices. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oct17-2m

RUBBER OVERSHOES CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Ladies', 60 cents; men's, 75 cents. Ladies' and gentlemen's boots—rubber coming applied to ladies' and gentlemen's leather boots and shoes. Rubber boots and shoes repaired at the rubber store, 21 Dearborn street. Old Rubbers bought. no22 3t

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 138 Lake st. sn17-1y

DIED.

In Charleston, S. C., on Nov. 19, 1859, FRANKLIN G. BAILEY, Printer, lately of Chicago.

MARRIED.

In Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 7th by Rev. D. Irwin, at the residence of the bride, A. M. P. COULTON, of Chicago, to MISS CAROLINE KIRKPATRICK, daughter of Daniel Kirkpatrick, Esq., of the above place.

At the residence of the bride's father, S. E. Osborn, Esq., in Ottawa, Tuesday, Nov. 22d, 1859, by the Rev. W. W. Hayden, Dr. JAMES MCMASTER, of this city, to Miss MAGGIE E. UPHAM, of Ottawa.

REASONS FOR USING QUERUS

Cod Liver Oil Jelly.

The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 95 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

1st.—That it is an established fact that Oils, to be established, must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach.

2d.—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in a proper condition to make emulsion of the amount of oil taken, and that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil passes off undigested, and consequently inoperative, this is easily proved in the dejections.

3d.—That by Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, in an emulsion of itself as soon as it is mixed with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, wherever the condition may be.

4th.—That in cases when the Physician bells you Cod Liver Oil to be as prescribed as a specific or otherwise, my Jelly is more reliable over the crude oil, because being a solid it will remain in the stomach, and by the time you have seen or saw her when she wrote one; saw to whom it was addressed; it was addressed to Henry Jumpertz; don't recollect the color of the paper; it was a whole sheet; [the "forged letter" shown;] thinks it is not the letter. On the cross examination, Mrs. Herzberg said that Sophie was glad to come to Chicago; that she did not like to come the day she did, because Jumpertz could not meet her that night, as he was obli

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1859.

EMIGRATION NORTH AND SOUTH.

When we first began to notice the current of human events, emigration from the Eastern States was divided between the South and Western New York. Of the two the South got far the larger share. Enterprising young men who wished to carve out for themselves fame and fortune, generally went South, and carrying with them habits of industry and economy they were uniformly successful. The opinions of Washington, Jefferson, and the fathers of the Republic, North and South, upon the slavery question, had not then been driven out of Southern society. No one is going there was forced to forswear his manhood, and become a cringing advocate of slavery. Remorseless barbarism has made fearful advances there within the last thirty years. The freedom of speech and of the press is now so effectually driven from the South as it can be from the most barbarous and despotic nations.

This downward tendency has been gradual, but disastrous to Southern progress. Year by year emigration to the South has become less, while the West has been greatly profited by attracting nearly all of it. Not only has emigration to the South nearly ceased; but for the last dozen years there has been a large emigration from all the Northern Slave States to the free North-West. Enterprising young men with free and noble saptrations cannot endure the degrading servility which the slave power imposes. And besides feeling both the desire and the necessity for personal exertion, they would not degrade themselves by competition with the negro. Prudent fathers would not rear their families amid the enervating and too often debasing influences of slavery, and hence all over the North-West, the natives of all the Northern slave States are among our most intelligent and prosperous citizens.

As soon as the more intelligent people of the South have had time to reflect upon the lessons of the Harper's Ferry tragedy, there can be no doubt that emigration from that section will go on in a rapidly increasing ratio. The inherent weakness of Southern society and the dangers to which all are there exposed will induce thousands to leave those states for a land of freedom and safety. Thus the white race can not retain even its natural increase, while the black is constantly growing both in numbers and intelligence. It is stated by the correspondent of the *New York Times* that some of the leading families of Virginia are already preparing to emigrate to England. It may be that a few of the more wealthy will escape to the other side of the Atlantic, but the more intelligent and enterprising will seek homes in the free Northwest.

But while the emigration of the white race, especially from Virginia, must be stimulated by the Harper's Ferry tragedy, that of the black race has already commenced. We hear that hundreds of slaves are sent South by their owners, who are in constant and mortal fear of another insurrection. The presence and activity of the negro traders frighten the poor darkies, and scores of them in fear of being sold for the Southern rice fields, are fleeing as for their lives towards the North star. The under-ground railroad was never doing a large a business.

Poor old John Brown's crazy effort to free a few slaves at Harper's Ferry is therefore likely to have a very serious effect upon the prosperity of Virginia. Her aristocracy, her energetic young men, and her poor slaves each find good and sufficient reasons to escape from the Old Dominion. That this stampede must affect her industrial and social welfare there can be no question. That it must become more widespread and effective as time rolls onward is equally plain. All experience and all sound reasoning point to but a single remedy—emancipation. That accomplished in Virginia the controversy will be transferred to North Carolina, and thus onward till freedom shall reign triumphant from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Then the South can hope for permanent peace and lasting prosperity, and not till then.

AN UNLUCKY ADVERTISEMENT.

The fright into which Virginia is daily and hourly thrown by the reports of the burning of straw stacks, and the fables of irresponsible teamsters, is a fatal advertisement to the disciples of John Brown, of the weakness of slavery. Those who fancy that the execution of the Harper's Ferry insurgents will put a quietus on the spirit of insurrection, are fatally in error. The pardon of Brown and his misguided followers in a spirit of dignified self-reliance and strength, would be worth more to Virginia in the way of public defences than a hundred thousand of Wise's militia,—if, indeed, the latter are worth anything at all. But their ascent upon the scaffold, coupled with the wild demonstrations of fear which have followed each other through a period of two weeks, will be the dawning of a dark day for Virginia. Every Southern State is full of the fuel of insurrection, and every Northern State contains one or more incendiaries who will carry the fire-brand as far as they are assured of success and impunity. It is not in the police power of the United States, or of the several commonwealths in the North, to arrest these persons, (even if they could be detected,) and put them under bonds to keep the peace. They watch the progress of events with organs of keen sagacity and sleepless vigilance. In their hearts the words of John Brown are as texts from Holy Writ, and to their understandings the frantic terror of Virginia is a great staring placard of weakness and servility. It will occur to them at once that a small band of determined men making a foray on a section of country full of slaves and not easy of access to Federal troops, can sweep whole counties before them and reach a place of safety before the arm of the general government can be brought to bear upon them. And for this unfortunate disclosure Virginia has herself solely to thank. All the Abolitionists in Christendom could not have supplied the fatal knowledge which Gov. Wise, Col. Davis, and the people of Virginia generally have promulgated to the world during the past ten days.

We do not say that a new insurrection is likely to be headed of soon, but we consider the prospect most alarming. The elements are all at hand. The institution of slavery planted under the very eaves of the Northern States, is itself a standing invitation to the believers in John Brown's gospel. And the only barrier subsisting between them and the slaveholders of the South—the strength and courage of Southern thirsty—is swept clear away by the many demonstrations around Charlestown and Harper's Ferry. For none of these frowning facts are the people of the North responsible, nor will the responsibility be theirs if the hanging of John Brown shall raise up fifty more terrible than he.

REWARD OF MERIT.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes an account (copied by the New York *Times*) of an offer made by certain colored men of Virginia to act as guards at the execution of John Brown. This is certainly one of the strangest instances on record of the pitiable degradation to which slavery reduces its victims, and furnishes most convincing argument against the system. It is in exact accordance with what its opponents have always alleged.

It is not to be wondered at that ages of servitude should produce servility of mind and disposition in the subjugated race, breeding occasionally such exhibitions of fawning as that above related. If it were otherwise,—if long servitude were consistent with manly and virtuous independence of feeling and action,—one of the strongest reasons against it would be taken away. The attachment of a dog to its master is an amiable trait, but its style would hardly be commended as proper to be "made in the image of God."

The comments made by the *Whig* on this matter also prove plainly enough that, if slavery degrades the slaves into servility, it also puts up the slave holder with the very height of impudence and insolence.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The fall of the new Music Hall, in course of erection, on the alley between the Post Office and Clark street, during the storm on Friday evening last, revealed defects of structure which have caused congratulations on all hands that the catastrophe happened before the building was completed and before the lives of scores, perhaps hundreds of human beings were imperilled by the negligence or criminal carelessness of the builder. We are glad that it is down; and when the work of re-construction commences, we trust that the city authorities charged with that duty will see to it that the exact requirements of the Fire Ordinances are complied with, and that the mortar which is supposed to cement the bricks together, is so made that, when thoroughly dry, it will not crumble beneath the fingers, like a lump of moist sand. We are sure that the owners of the property could not have been aware of the way in which his contractors were proceeding, else he would not have waited for the storm to undo what they had accomplished.

While we are on this matter, let us say that in no city in America is safety in building as much neglected as here. The ordinances adopted by the Council are sufficient to insure a decent regard for citizens exemption from danger; indeed they make up in stringency of letter what the officers of the city lack in rigidity of execution. The result is that nobody complies with the law, and that the most shameful departures from all that prudence dictates in architecture, goes on year after year wholly unpunished. After every fire in which life is perilled or lost by half-built, thin, hastily-constructed walls; in which the flames spread from structure to structure along wooden cornices that overhang our most costly buildings, there is a brief outcry for the enforcement of the law; but in the very next building that goes up, the errors of the past are copied with alarming exaggerations. It is time that the offenders were checked. There is a handsome, commodious, and expensive building now being erected on Randolph street, almost in the rear of this office, in which one of the plainest and most necessary provisions of the ordinance has been violated. It is that block of stores and hall on the Kingsbury estate; and we point it out among hundreds of others because the owners ought to be informed of their mistake, and because they are able to correct it. Covering a front of eighty feet on Randolph, it has not a single division wall from one side to the other, though cut up into four stores; but this would not perhaps be fatal if the following section of the ordinance were not utterly disregarded:

Fifth. There shall not be more than thirty feet space between the party or outside walls of any building unless such building shall be supported by iron or other columns or supports of fire-proof material.

That block, is, owing to this neglect, only a tinder heap inviting conflagration, and during a fire, the unnecessary destruction of perhaps a score of human lives. We call the attention of the proper authorities not only to this but to all other cases in which the regulations of the city are so defied. It is time that a reform in this matter was inaugurated.

A Candidate for Speaker.

The Springfield *Independent* nominates John A. McClernand, of Illinois, as a suitable candidate for all sorts of pro-slavery men to unite on for the Speakership. We think the suggestion a good one. McClernand is the connecting link between the Douglas and Buchanan Democracy in this State. He cordially dislikes Douglas, but was nevertheless nominated and elected by Mr. Douglas' friends. The "Danites" of the VIth district claim him as their particular pet. His nomination for Congress was an accident, which none deplore so much as the Douglas file-leaders at Springfield. Still, occupying as he does the seat of the late Mr. Harris, and going to Washington with four thousand majority of anti-Lecompton voters at his back, he may easily lay claim to the half a score of distinctive Douglas votes in the House of Representatives, while the other faction can get enough certificates of McClernand's orthodoxy to entitle him to a seat in the Cabinet. By all means let McClernand be the caucus nominee for Speaker. It is a matter of curiosity with some people to know how ardently he would be supported by our Northern friends, and how many votes he could command from the Illinois delegation in Congress.

Senator Haun of California.

This gentleman who has been appointed by Gov. Weller as Mr. Broderick's successor in the U. S. Senate is a native of Scott County, Kentucky. He removed thence to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1845, and in the following year he was a delegate to the Iowa Constitutional Convention. He went overland to California in 1849 or 1850. He is spoken of by intelligent Californians as a more respectable man than the average of Democratic politicians in that State, but as a rank supporter of the Buchanan Administration. He goes to Washington mainly to draw his mileage. The California Legislature will find a successor for him before his seat is fairly warmed.

Paper from Sorghum.

We have before us a copy of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which is printed on paper made of the stalks of the sorghum, after the expression of the saccharine juice. It is a fair sample of hard paper, not unlike that manufactured from straw, except that it is lighter in color. It was made at a mill in New Jersey: but the *Ledger's* article referring to it gives us no information as to the cost.

The Official Vote of New York.

[From the Albany *Journal*, 26th.]

We have now heard officially from the entire State on the State ticket, and the result is as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Lawrence(h), Rep. ..... 291,293 | Jones, Dem. 229,854
Majority for Jones 1,461

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Storey, Rep. ..... 290,679 | Richmond, Dem. 232,999
Majority for Storey 57,680

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Chapin, Rep. ..... 291,479 | Skinner, Dem 231,736
Majority for Skinner 324

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

Forrest, Rep. ..... 291,487 | Blakeley, Dem. 232,196
Majority for Forrest 677

STATE CONTROLLER.

Dennison, Rep. ..... 292,849 | Church, Dem. 227,707
Majority for Dennison 65,142

STATE TREASURER.

Donshimer, Rep. ..... 214,679 | Vanderpool, Rep. 328,658
Majority for Donshimer 47,924

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Myers, Rep. ..... 274,601 | Tremain, Dem. 227,840
Majority for Myers 46,761

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Hughes, Rep. ..... 272,326 | Lewis, Dem. 227,260
Majority for Hughes 45,066

JUDGE OF APPEALS.

Davies, Rep. ..... 273,733 | Johnson, Dem 227,713
Majority for Davies 45,020

The vote on Judge of Appeals, in Kings County, is estimated. Otherwise the returns are all official. The result in the State may therefore be summed up thus:

A Republican Comptroller elected by forty-eight thousand majority.

A Republican Treasurer elected by forty-seven thousand majority.

A Republican Attorney General elected by forty-nine thousand majority.

A Republican Judge of Appeals elected by forty-five thousand majority.

A Republican Clerk of Appeals elected by forty-eight thousand majority.

A Republican Prison Inspector elected over the united Democratic and American vote by six hundred majority.

A Republican Senate chosen by thirty-five thousand majority.

A Republican Assembly chosen by an equal or larger majority.

On the other hand:

A Democratic Secretary of State, Canal Commissioner, and State Engineer and Surveyor, severally elected by majorities ranging from 814 to 1686, by the united vote of the Democrats and Americans. So stands the record.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A TREASURER'S OFFICE.—We learn from B. F. Gregory, that a daring attempt to rob the Treasurer's Office of Warren county on Friday morning, Nov. 4, whose room is near the Treasurer's office, had made arrangements to come to Lafayette yesterday on the morning train, and did not sleep as soundly as usual. About 2 o'clock he was aroused by hearing a report as of a gun being fired—Thinking perhaps some one had been shot he hurried out, but finding no one on the street, the idea suggested itself that persons might be engaged in robbing the Treasurer's office. He went to the office, and hearing a noise on the inside, hastened to awake Mr. Meamber the Treasurer, but one or two others, and in company with them returned to the office. The burglars, however, had become alarmed and left through a back window, by which they had effected an entrance. It was found that the outside door of the safe had been blown off, and a quantity of tools were lying on the floor, with which they would soon have opened the inner door, and secured their booty. There was a large sum of money in the safe.—*Lafayette Journal*, 19th.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

True Story of a Southern Insurrection.

For the Chicago Press and Tribune:

Throughout all the slaveholding States, soon after the Southampton Insurrection,—in 1833 I believe—there was much excitement and dread of a general negro outbreak in Kentucky. Even brave old Kentucky took a "right smart" scare, and adopted in many localities what was deemed efficient measures for promptly putting down any ugly demonstration of Sambo.

Frankfort, the capital of the above State, feeling the alarm, organized her young men into a company of guards, and appointed a strong body of patrols. Every night during the panic, with old fashioned, flint lock, hard knocking U. S. muskets, the young soldiers of Frankfort stood guard over the threatened city. Many a poor darky was arrested, dragged to the guard house and failed for being without a pass. It was no reason for Sambo to say that he had "jus bin down dar to see Dinah," or that he was "jus gwine down to his wife's house." The patrollers—not the guard, for they were gentlemen—took his fold out of every darky he caught without a pass, by a few stinging cuts with his cow-hide, and Sambo went back to his den disgusted and angry, not at all comprehending what it was all about, but now feeling more like rebellion than ever before in his life.

It was a natural result that when the negroes were watched and looked upon with unvarying suspicion by the whites in Frankfort—or any other like community—where they had generally been treated with great kindness and forbearance, that they should, as they did, begin to wear a suspicious look, thereby adding to the gloominess of the scene.

Every now and then, too, some poor old doughface negro,—like some of our free State democrats, thinking by telling some bosh—ill of a fellow that pleases his master—gave out mysterious hints about nightly gatherings of the negroes, and told of all manner of plots, counterplots and plans to be given when the day of slaughter should come. Frankfort was in a stew, but alive to the dangers of the crisis. It was much in vain that her beautiful maidens appealed to her chivalry for defense. No—the the b'hoys were *thar*, and might be depended upon at that.

Frankfort, you know, is a romantic town. The beautiful Kentucky River runs through it; and there are many lofty cliffs, shady nooks, and sunny hills all around it; but the sweetest, quietest, most poetic spot is the "Lover's Retreat," just around the corner near the river's bank, where the spring of cool and cold water gushes forth. This was an enchanted spot—the Lover's Retreat—and it has its own history, yes, many histories of the heart, besides the one now to be related.

At the time of our story there was an old negro man living at Frankfort, who was permitted by his master to hire his own time and live in his own little cabin, which he had erected near the big spring in "Lovers' Retreat." There the old man and his wife and children lived. Whether this place was a lovers' retreat to them the deponent saith not.

One very dark night, during the excitement about negro rising, some one of the guard having discovered an unusual stir in the "Lovers' Retreat," and noting the fact that several colored individuals were passing to and fro in a rather mysterious manner, reported to the Captain who had not been. So it was resolved that the whole force of the guard should proceed, duly armed and equipped, to the spot. They did so.

Arriving about midnight, they surrounded the negro cabin, fearing that some of those within should escape. A dim light was burning, the rays of which penetrated through the "chinks," while a noise which could be plainly heard indicate that its inmates were still up and stirring at that late hour. Things looked suspicious; fire-proof material was freely primed; all was ready. The captain of the guard, a brave and firm man, approached the door and thumped on it heavily with his musket. A prompt response came from within, and the following dialogue ensued:

Col. Gent, from within. Who dar? What you want?

Capt., from without. Never mind who is here. Open the door instantly.

Col. Gent. For gracious mighty's sake, massa, don't come in heah or—

Captain. Open the door, I tell you, or I'll break in down. Open the door this instant, you old black rascal.

The door was slowly opened, and the Captain of the Guards, followed by a few of the soldiers, entered the cabin, in which there were discovered several negro women, among whom was one with rather a knowing look. She was attired in a rude hard cotton dress, in which lay the quivering form of a negro woman, the expression of whose face indicated the most intense agony. The Captain, after a few moments to survey the objects around him, the noble Captain's ears were suddenly saluted by such a wailing of infant as from anywhere, white, red or black, invariably make when they first find themselves in this world of trouble. The truth flashed through the Captain's wood; there was a sort of "Figger" distinguishable in very small one, but not the sort the guards had expected to find. It is needless to say that they left, having by accident turned up the left bower.

KY.

Thanksgiving Dedication of the Clark Seminary and Aurora Institute.

For the Press and Tribune:

Messrs. Editors:—Many of your readers in passing this beautiful "City of the morning," on the railroad, have beheld a massive pile of stone and mortar, beautifully ornamented, and commanding a magnificent prospect, and have inquired: "What is that?" The answer is, that it is the "Clark Seminary and Aurora Institute," they have uniformly been surprised and pleased; and well they might, for it is the finest educational structure in the State. It was opened for students last September, under the principalship of Professor Quereau, and had an attendance of about two hundred young ladies and gentlemen; but the building had not been formally dedicated to science, humanity, and God, until during the present week—Thanksgiving day—and the first day of the second term.

The services were held in the spacious and elegant chapel, and consisted of a short opening prayer by Rev. J. W. Agard, an address by Dr. Eddy, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and a dedicatory prayer by Rev. A. W. Paige.

The Doctor's address was appropriate and beautiful, and was listened to with great interest and pleasure, by a very large and intelligent audience. After paying a pleasing tribute of praise to those noble philanthropists who had been mainly instrumental in the erection of the building, and to their watchful and daily overseeing proportions to its completion, and then witnessed its proud opening, and the successful termination of one quarter; he proceeded to answer the inquiries: "Are investments in such such enterprises wise? will they pay?" This is the utilitarian test, and everything in this age must submit to it.

His old friend, Mr. Two-per-cent-a-month, had no faith in flowers, in music, in poetry, or in painting. He could see no good in astronomy or classic lore, nor in any thing that did not pay cash dividends. The speaker believed that dividends were paid down in other things. The very soul grows tender, and the heart thrills as we move among flowers. We see them at early morning, baptized with dew drops, colored with the inimitably blended tints of God's own pencilings, and our inner spirit can catch the meaning of the words: "Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

Whatever beautifies and ennobles our homes, and renders them the living centres of attractive influences—whatever refines the soul, and elevates the spirit, and develops the inner consciousness of the superiority of mind over matter—*pays*.

He affirmed and demonstrated that education is more remunerative, even when tested in the light of cash dividends, and he illustrated his position, by its effects on legislation, on health and longevity, on the increase of power it gives the individual laborer, and by the impetus it gives to the inventive faculty of man.

All these points were well sustained by striking facts, and elicited conviction on every mind. But neither my time nor your space, would allow me to give even a meagre outline of this eloquent and able address, which was concluded by a few touching remarks on him, whose honored name is borne by the institution. "This building," said he, "is a glorious cenotaph to one whose claim to a place in memory is based upon an excelling goodness—a love of man—and a tireless devotion to human weal. He was a friend of the Pilgrims, doing good, and in this perpetuation of his name, goodness and industry are honored. The turrets of this massive structure seem to me to be baptised with a new agony, as they gleam in the strong light of the setting sun, when I remember that liver proclaim the love which this people bore a good man—a pioneer laborer, and a man of God. Honored be the name of John Clark!"

The prospects of the Seminary are not only encouraging, but flattering, and they should be, for it is second to no institution of its grade in the country.

In the evening the Doctor delivered a popular lecture in Dunnings's Hall, to a large and appreciative audience. I need only say that it was a superior lecture, and that the intimate and profit of all parties that it will be repeated before many of our literary societies.

AURORA, Nov. 24, 1859.

G. G. I.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860.—Forney's *Press* publishes the following list of persons "who have been named in connection with the next Presidency":

Illinois—Stephen A. Douglas.

Kentucky—John J. Crittenden, James Guthrie, John C. Breckenridge.

Oregon—Joseph Lane.

Tennessee—John Bell, Andrew Johnson.

California—John C. Fremont.

New York—Daniel S. Dickinson, Horatio Seymour, Wm. H. Seward.

Michigan—Lewis Cass.

Missisippi—Jefferson Davis, Albert G. Brown, James Thompson.

Virginia—R. M. T. Hunter, Henry A. Wise, Wm. L. Goggin, John Minor Botts, A. H. H. Stuart, R. M. Ritchie.

Texas—Gen. Sam Houston.

Louisiana—John Slidell.

Georgia—A. H. Stephens, H. Cobb.

Massachusetts—N. P. Banks, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, R. C. Winthrop.

Maine—Wm. Pitt Fessenden.

Ohio—Thomas Corwin, John McLean, Salmon P. Chase.

Pennsylvania—Simon Cameron, John M. Read, Geo. M. Dallas, James Buchanan.

Missouri—Edward Bates, Truston Polk, J. S. Green.

Alabama—Wm. L. Yancy.

New Hampshire—Frank Pierce, J. F. Hale.

South Carolina—James H. Hammond, James L. Orr.

WENDEL DAVIS.—Letters from Winter Davis, (brother, state's-prisonishly, that the story of his suicide with other members of the Southern Opposition for a combination with the Democracy to organize the House, is entirely fabrication. The will out, under any circumstances, vote for a Democrat for any office.

JOHN BROWN'S WAR.

Various Items in Relation Thereto.

THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT IN VIRGINIA—The Boston *Transcript* has the following:

Mr. E. H. House, of this city, formerly connected with the Boston *Courier*, is now residing in New York, engaged in literary labors. He recently went to Virginia as the special correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. The frightened people of the "Old Dominion" were very jealous of all strangers, and sent to Boston to learn from Democratic sources the character of Mr. House. He was endorsed most fully, and his former connection with the *Courier* made him a great favorite with the "chivalry." He was treated with marked respect—while an artist, suspected of being the letter writer for the *Tribune*, was warned out of Virginia!

We need not add that the letters of Mr. House have been very able, and have given many particulars of affairs at Charlestown not attainable by other correspondents not endorsed as "sound on the goose." He has reached New York in safety, and of course will not again venture among the excited Virginians.

His letters about John Brown's trial have been read by millions, and will be of great service in the cause of liberty.

A PRO SLAVERY OPINION OF BROWN.—The Louisville *Journal* says that a distinguished citizen of Indiana, probably Gov. Wright, who attended the late trials at Charlestown, Va., had an interview, while there, with Mr. Washington, who was one of Old Brown's prisoners in the United States armory. Mr. Washington freely admits that the prisoners were treated with gentleness and humanity, yet he came to the conclusion, from all other respect, Old Brown is a terrible ruffian at heart.

According to Mr. Washington's statement, Old Brown, during the battle with the Armory and the attack upon it by the troops, was the busiest and most vigilant of all the rebels in watching through loopholes and crevices for opportunities to kill those outside. While he was thus watching, rifle in hand, one of his own sons was shot through the body and fell within four or five feet of him. The wounded man raised and cried aloud in his agony, begging that some one of his comrades would kill him at once. Thereupon Old Brown, turning for a few moments an unmoved and unsympathizing glance upon his expiring son, sternly bade him be silent and die like a man, and then instantly turned his face to the front to take his share of killing. A very short time afterwards his other son was shot down almost exactly like the first, and, with loud moans, called upon a comrade for a revolver that he might kill himself. And Old Brown, turning upon him as he had turned upon his brother, ordered him for his noise, without a word or a look of sympathy or regret, and straightway betook himself again to the business of murder. And all the while, standing with his rifle ready shouldered, and loading and holding his rifle pointed in front, he was drumming at intervals upon the barrel of his weapon of death with the fingers of his left hand, as calmly and with as much apparent unconcern as if he had been engaged in some amusement.

There can be no doubt of Old Brown's coolness and untameable courage, but such qualities cannot compensate for the absence of the ordinary sensibilities of human nature. It is not enough that he has a bullet or bullets being immovably as he could contemplate the death and the death grapple of his own son.

NO HOPE FOR JOHN BROWN.—The following letter from Gov. Wise was received by Rev. Wm. C. Whitcomb, of Lynchfield, Mass., in answer to an earnest appeal that the life of John Brown may be spared:

REV. SIR: The very sympathy with John Brown, so general, so fanatical, so regardless of social safety, and so irreverent of the reign of law, demands his execution, if sentenced by the Courts. The laws be insulted and outraged are very respectable, if all his rights of defence and all his claims to money. Truly yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

REV. WM. C. WHITCOMB.

ANOTHER LETTER.—A gentleman of this city, who has received the following letter from John Brown, has handed it to us for publication.—*N. Y. Times.*

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 17, 1859.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND: I have just received your most kind and welcome letter of the 15th inst., but did not get it in season from you in time. Your father has been very kind indeed to me during my confinement, especially since my disaster. May God and you and yours abundantly be his rich rewarders. Tell your father that I am quite cheerful—that I do not feel myself in the least degree like a forsaken creature. I am now in the near prospect of the gallows. Men cannot imprison or chain or hang the soul. I go joyfully to a throne of millions of souls, knowing that this *great and glorious*, this *Christian* Republic is "bound to respect." Strange change in morals, political as well as Christian, since 1776! I look forward to no other change to take place in God's good time, fully believing that the "fashion of this world passeth away."

Farewell. May God abundantly bless you all! Your friend, JOHN BROWN.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

A DILEMMA.—We have now a new perplexity at Charlestown, resulting from the trial of Brown which provokes grave discussions. Public opinion sways back and forth like an uneasy pendulum. It is a question of life and death with one side, and shrinking timidity on the other; and as the population here, whatever may be said, as a great deal is, to the contrary, is not wanting of palpitations and perturbations, shrinking timidity is likely to have the best of it. Here is the point.

Every body here is about to eager that the execution of John Brown shall be witnessed by the largest possible number of people, in order that the "moral effect" of the Administration may be as perfect and extensive as circumstances will allow. This wish is only second to the anxiety for the execution itself. Gov. Wise has himself being of opinion, as he said, that the transactions should be as widely impressive as he could be made, and had a great deal of trouble, but also all of his fellows, should be put to death in a more conspicuous place than the jail-yard—that the execution at the gallows, as he goes to the Virginia heart to think that one jot of the publicity of this display should be abated, but prudence and fright have worked upon to that it has been almost been decided to surround the town with bayonets, at the appointed time, to hold ill strangers at bay. The idea of a second, to-morrow morning, of the same sight, each as Spartacus might have commanded, in the United States, is something very different, but quite as characteristic of the land and the people, as the question and bad verses of Frederick the mirror of Otho, or the razor of Napier." In this same spirit the other journalists speak; and we can imagine the spectacle to delight the eyes of the Democratic priests, if they chance to see them, and hear of the pompously proposed sermons: military displays of the Virginia authorities.

At the same time the foreign journals do not conceal the mortifying side of this case. They are not unaware of the difficulties of a slave society, and they derive from the incidents the same moral conclusions at which our own more clear of journals deduced. What are we to think, they ask, of an institution ramified over a multitude of States, and affecting the lives and interests of millions of people, which to inconsiderable a number of men, with such insufficient means can put in jeopardy? "Men," says the Manchester *Guardian*, "possessed of no more knowledge, clearness of purpose, or influence, than the concoctors of this ridiculous constitution, are yet able to raise an outbreak of the most startling dimensions, and it serves the slaveholder against the effects of the obstinacy which upholds this dangerous system. To the same purport the *Times* speaks in an article which we have copied elsewhere.

How impressively are these views confirmed by the irritated state of excitement in which the Virginians are kept by their fears! The voice of a whip-poor-will heard in the forests at night, a curiously shaped apple, a burning hay stack, a loud noise from an unconscious principal, anything is sufficient to throw them into spasms of terror. They that profess themselves the souls of chivalry, who sneer at the laws of law and order shown by the northern people as an evidence of innate cowardice, who are perpetually talking about wild forays in Cuba and Central America, tremble like children in the dark when they hear an unusual noise. Now the reason is, not that the Virginians are less brave than other men, but that they are conscious of an environment of extreme peril. They what they will of the contentment of slaves, of their cheerful obedience to their master, and of their resolution to grasp the knife or job in his defence, they know that a servile population is a dangerous population. They are perpetually haunted by that truth, and their peculiar malignity towards John Brown arises from the fact that he has brought the truth in vivid flashes to their minds.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Weights and Measures.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

A proposition will be submitted to Congress at its ensuing session, backed by the unanimous approval of the Legislature of New Hampshire, having for its object the establishment of a uniform system of Weights and Measures, based upon the decimal principle so happily imbibed in our Currency. In other words, Congress will be asked to establish a unit of Weight—the existing pound avoirdupois, for instance—and another of Measure—the present Pint, Quart or Gallon, if that be deemed advisable—by it divisions into tenths or hundredths, and providing measures or names for quantities ten, one hundred, and one thousand times the unit. Thus, instead of our present artificial and perplexing system of measures, we would have one substantially like this:

10 Grains, 1 inch: 10 inches, 1 Foot:
10 Feet, 1 Yard: 10 Yards, 1 Rod:
10 rods, 1 mile: 10 miles, 1 league:

with names expressive, or at least indicative, of the extent expressed. So with Weight: the new scale would be after this fashion:

10 grains, 1 scruple: 10 scruples, 1 d-achm:
10 drachms, 1 ounce: 10 ounces, 1 pound:
10 pounds, 1 stone: 10 stones, 1 hundred:
10 hundred, 1 ton.

with names of the several measures as much more fit and expressive as may be.

The need of this change is very great. Our present Weights and Measures are defective and uncertain to an extent that will not be credited a generation hence. We are perpetually buying and selling by the barrel; but who can say say how much a barrel is? We have at least two different measures of quantity, each called a bushel; two dissimilar gallons; one pound divided into twelve ounces, and another into sixteen; two tons, one of 2,000, the other of 2,240 pounds; and we are habitually buying and selling Potatoes and other vegetables by the heaped bushel, which is more or less according to the generosity or dexterity of the measurer. It can hardly be an exaggerate that Knavery and Craft plunder Honesty and Simplicity of Millions of Dollars per annum by means of these defective measures. The Good Book declares "an abomination to the Lord."

We trust the reform suggested will be made, and that it will be very careful and thorough. Then let us buy and sell everything but liquids by weight, not measure; a pound, hundred, or ton of potatoes or apples being a definite quantity, while a bushel or barrel is hardly being considerably more or less according to the sleight-of hand of the measurer. Let us have a perfect system of decimal weights and measures, and two-thirds of the labor and expense of computing the value or price of a quantity sold will be saved, while buyers will usually receive what they pay for, as now as they often do not.

PERSONAL.

A dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*, dated Washington, Nov. 23, says:

Mr. President Buchanan left for Pennsylvania this morning, and will be absent from the city for a few days. The President has been occupied during most of the day in the preparation of his Message. No public reception was held, and private visits declined.

MR. PARROTT.—Mr. Parrott has leave of absence for six months from Madrid, but it is believed here that State private affairs will prevent his return as Minister. His dispatches regarding our relations with Spain will accompany the Message.

ILLness OF JUDGE DANIEL.—Justice Daniel of the Supreme Court lies dangerously ill, and it is thought he will not recover. It is proclaimed in he that Justice Taney could not be admitted to see him yesterday.

GOV. WISE.—The explanations and extracts from letters, giving the explanation of Governor Wise's rash calling out of troops only renders his whole conduct more absurd. There is not a particle of proof, warranting such a step, or any force whatever.

A DEFAULTER.—Mr. Westcott, late Postmaster at Philadelphia, left office owing a balance of $19,000, which he agreed to pay on the 15th inst., but did not. He claims an offset of about $5,000 or $6,000. A suit is intended, under the Sub-Treasury act.

—Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Surveyor-General of the Territory of Kansas, is charged with various misdemeanors, among which is, that he is not a resident of the Territory, that he neglects in his office from drunkenness, and that in consequence of his absence from his post, important duties of the office are neglected, and deputies are in one case for want of instructions. He is now absent, and has been since the 20th of May last. The charges have been forwarded to Washington. Gen. Burnett is the person who received the Jackson snuff-box for his bravery in the Mexican war.

—Senator Sumner has declined the various proffers of his political friends for a public demonstration upon the occasion of his arrival home. His purpose's to reserve his strength until he is sufficiing is able to visit the United States. He will doubtless, at any early period, express his views upon the present condition of national affairs. Herald.

—The Cincinnati Commercial, after arriving home, was to call upon the family of his friend and physician, lately deceased, the latter died of paralysis. Dissatisfied with the close of the prayer to which they all responded with an overwhelming "Amen."

A NEW PATENT COFFIN.—Mr. John R. Cannon of New Albany, Ind., is the inventor of a new kind of air-tight coffin. The *Tribune* of that place thus describes it:

The coffin is made of glass, from one-half to inch thick, cast in two pieces of the ordinary form. In the upper edge of the body of the coffin is a groove, in which a tongue in the lid fits. When the body is placed in the coffin, after arriving home, was to call upon the family of his the groove is filled with melted cement; the lid is placed on and firmly held by three iron bands until the cement is hardened. Through a small hole in the top of the coffin, the air is then extracted by means of a pump. By these means, Mr. Cannon claims, bodies may be preserved in their natural state for all time to come; and when placed in vaults, can always be accessible to the gaze of those who are left behind. The expense of these coffins will be no more than the ordinary wooden ones.

SORGHUM IN ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, MICH.—A subscriber writing from Colon, St. Joseph Co., to the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, says: "I observe there is any amount of Sorghum raised in this county. They make syrup in Northern style, minus the darkies. I was informed by a gentleman of intelligence, at Constantine, a few days since, that the amount of molasses made in this county, from the Sorghum cane, would be greater than the whole amount of sweets usually brought into the county from the South. Will not this be a tendency to free ourselves to the Union?' But the worst feature of the business is, (some may like it the best,) they are manufacturing rum from it."

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

They are getting up an opera company at St. Paul, to perform all winter.

—The Dubuque Western Railroad is now completed to Monticello, in Jones Co., Iowa, and the Anamosa *Eureka* thinks the cars will be running to that place in the course of January.

THE SURPLUS PRODUCE OF MINNESOTA.—It is estimated by those capable of judging that Minnesota has raised the past season, one million five hundred thousand bushels of surplus produce. This, we consider is, pretty good for a State that never exported a bushel of any kind of produce until about eighteen months ago.—*St. Anthony Express.*

TRIPLETS.—The Jasper County (Iowa) *Press* of the 17th, says that on Tuesday night of last week, Mrs. John W. Brown, of Deamston township, presented her husband with three handsome children at a birth—all girls—weighing nineteen and a half pounds. The mother and children are doing well.

—The people of River Falls, Pierce County (Wis.) have recently been regaled by the assembling of "a liberal convention" in that place, composed of spiritualists, bloomers, anti-tobacco chewers, &c. The *Journal* says that they "sandwiched a schottiahe between the sermons." There was much talk and a long string of resolutions were adopted of the usual kind.

FIRE.—The house of Mr. R. C. French near Monticello was destroyed by fire last week. The fire was communicated by a little son of Mr. F. while playing with matches.

BURGLARS.—The cities of Muscatine and Keokuk, Iowa, have recently been the scene of the operations of a regular organized band of burglars. No night passed but several houses were entered and robbed of money and other valuables. The place, however, becoming too hot for them, it is supposed that they have gone further South.

QUITE A FEAT.—Andrew Dusolt, who is at work in a boot and shoe establishment in Rochester, says the *Journal* challenges any body to beat him in the feat of making a shoe with one hand; the other being tied behind him. Mr. Dusolt, in the short space of an hour and fifteen minutes, with his left hand tied behin- him, made and finished in the best manner, a ladies walking shoe.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—The St. Anthony *News* informs us of a sad calamity which occurred in Carver County, four miles south-west of Watertown, Minnesota, Friday before last. The house of Mr. Amos Allen was burned, and his three children, aged from two to six years, were consumed in the flames. Every effort to save the children was unavailing. Mr. Allen and wife are left destitute.

AN EDITOR'S VALEDICTORY.—Crofut, of the St. Anthony (Minn.) *News* published in his valedictory last week. He says:

Four years of active service in the profession editorial, have revealed to us the fact that the principal ennobliments and immunities enjoyed by the chair, are an ocean of advice, a shower of brickbats, and an endless procession of two dollar promises.

TWO YOUNG MEN SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—The day after the election, Samuel and Theodore Lane, sons of Mr. Samuel Lane, of this city, started for St. Joseph, Mich., where they intended to procure a load of apples and return, the trip generally taking two or three days. They have now been gone two weeks to-day, and nothing has been heard of them. It is feared that their little craft has been upset in a gale of wind, and that they have been lost.—*Racine Journal.*

INDIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Some of the Indians on L

...s, &c.
...al Troches.
...ial Troches.
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Troches.
...ARD BEECHER.
...ublic Speakers."
...PIN, NEW YORK.
...Hoarseness."
...ISE, NEW YORK.
...t for Whooping Cough."
...REN, BOSTON.
...the Bronchial Organs."
...ANE, BOSTON.
...ation for Coughs, &c."
...LOW, BOSTON.
...ng injurious."
...CHEMIST, BOSTON.
...throat when compelled to ...Cold."
...ERSON, ST. LOUIS.
...commendation."
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Special Notices.

☞ Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!—The subscriber, collector for the West town of Chicago, would hereby notify the tax-payers of said town, that he is now in possession of the books and ready to receive their taxes at the office of S. M. Avery & Co., corner West Water and Canal streets. Immediate attention is requested.
no16-1w T. MORRIS, Collector West Chicago.

☞ Nature is the Greatest Physician. This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim therefore is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the BITTERS soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whose cheek the bloom has departed give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters a trial.
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nov19-2wd&w

☞ The Contrast.—While congratulating those who have had the good fortune to be BORN BEAUTIFUL,
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☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.
de6-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.
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Press & Tribune.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

AT RICHMOND.

BY WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, AUTHOR OF "NOTHING TO WEAR."

At Richmond, in the month of May,
I climbed the city's lofty crest;
Below, the level landscape lay,
And proudly streamed from east to west,
The glories of the dawning day.

There stand the statues Crawford gave
His country, while with bleeding heart,
She showered upon his open grave
The laurels of victorious Art,
And wept the life she could not save.

How grandly on that granite base,
The youthful hero stands sublime;
The leader of the chosen Race,
The noblest of the sons of Time,
With all his blessed future in his face.

And he who famed the matchless plan
For Freedom and his Fatherland,
Type of the just, sagacious Man,
Like Aristides, calm and grand,
Within the Roman Vatican.

Nor less he wears the patiot wreath,
The foremost of the three who stand
As when with his prophetic breath,
And flashing eyes, and out stretched hand,
He cried for "Liberty or Death!"

Here surely it is good to be,
Where Freedom's native soil I tread,
And on the mount transfigured see
Her Fathers, whose fame we wed
The endless blessings of the free.

But, when the summit's ample crown
Flamed with the morning's fervor heat,
I turned, and slowly passing down,
With curious gaze from street to street,
Went wandering through the busy town.

And lingered when I chanced to hear,
The voices of a crowd which hung,
With laugh and oath, and empty jeer,
Beside a door, o'er which was swung,
The red flag of the auctioneer.

In truth, it was a motely crew:
The brutal trader, sly and keen,
The planter, with his sunburnt hue,
The idle townsman, and between,
With face unwashed, the foreign Jew.

Within, O God of grace! what sight
Was this for eyes which scarce had turned
From yonder monumental height,
For thoughts upon whose altars burned
The fires just kindled in its light!

So, when the rapt disciples came
From Tabor, on that blessed morn,
What chilled so soon their hearts of flame?
The fierce demoniac, wild and torn,
The cry of human grief and shame.

For here were men, young men and old,
Scarred with hot iron and the lash;
And women, crushed with griefs untold;
And little children, cheap for cash;
All waiting, waiting to be sold!

For me, each hourly good I crave
Comes at the bidding of my will;
For them, the shadows of the grave
Have gathered, or the woes that fill
The life-long bondage of the slave.

Too long my thoughts were schooled to see
Some pretext for such fatal thrall;
Now Reason spurns each narrow plea,
One thrill of manhood cancels all,
One throb of pity sets me free.

Virginia! shall the Great and Just,
Like sentries guard the slaver's den?
O rise, and from your borders thrust
This thy accursed trade in men,
Or hurl thy heroes to the dust.

The Baby.

Another little wave
Upon the sea of life;
Another soul to save,
Amid the toil and strife.

Two more little feet
To walk the dusty road;
To choose where two paths meet,
The narrow and the broad.

Two more little hands,
To work for good or ill;
Two more little eyes;
Another little will.

Another heart to love,
Receiving love again;
And so the baby came,
A thing of joy and pain.
—[Providence Journal.

Willie and I.

We grew together in wind and rain;
We shared the pleasure and shared the pain;
I would have died for him; and he,
I thought, would have done the same for me.
Willie and I.

Summer and winter found us together,
Through snow and storm, and sunny weather;
Together we hid in the scented hay,
Or plucked the blooms of our English May.
Willie and I.

I called him husband—he call'd me wife;
We builded the dream of a perfect life;
He was to conquer some noble State,
And I was to love him through every fate.
Willie and I.

Oh! he was so fair with his golden hair;
And his breath was as sweet as our homestead air
My cheeks were red so the neighbors said.
A thousand pities we were not wed.
Willie and I.

Now, I stand alone in the wind and rain;
With none of the pleasure and all the pain;
I am a beggar and Willie is dead,
And the blood of another is on his head.
Poor Willie and I.

A New American Swindle Exposed.

[From the London Times, Nov. 5.]

Some months back a peculiar system of swindling, invented in America and practised in that country on persons in England, was detected and stopped. The plan was to send letters to the address of individuals whose deaths appeared in the obituary of the London papers, purporting to come from some youthful protege who had fallen into misconduct and been sentenced to prison, and who, in terms of the deepest repentance, solicited his old and "kind benefactor" to transmit him £10 to some United States Post Office. Many executors upon opening these communications were led to comply with the appeal under a desire to act in accordance with any possible wish of the deceased person; and there is reason to believe that the trade proved very lucrative. It was completely brought to an end, however, by the publicity given to it. The parties have, therefore, been driven to new expedients, and their plan now is to transmit letters to the address of deceased persons, purporting to come from a woman whom they have deserted, and who claims aid for a dying child. This has probably brought more success even than the former plan, since it has awakened the fears of families and desire to avert scandal. About a fortnight back two of these communications reached the hands of mutual friends, and the imposition being thus apparent, a copy of the production was inserted in the *Morning Advertiser*. Each subsequent mail, however, has brought a fresh supply all worded in nearly the same manner, and it is therefore desirable to remove by a further exposure the pain they may have occasioned. Annexed is one recently received. The writing is apparently that of a man who has assumed a female hand:

LOCKPORT, Niagara County, New York,
United States, Sept. 22, 1859.

DEAREST, BEST FRIEND—Why, why have you not sent the usual remittance? Poor Tom is dying, and we are in the extremest want. You requested me not to write; but after waiting till I am penniless I am, at this moment of crushing misery, compelled to do so. Your poor dying son sends his fondest love; poor, dear fellow! he has never known a father's care. Still from a boy I have taught him to pray for and love you. Little did I think when, years ago, I discovered all and fled that you would fail me in this hour of terrible affliction. Yes, that you might be free and happy with those so dearly loved, I left all, and fled with my poor fatherless boy to this distant and strange land, and daily since have prayed for blessings on you and yours. Dearest, only friend, unless you send soon, your poor, afflicted, unoffending son will starve to death. I am now unable to do more than wait upon him, and cannot much longer bear up against poverty, sickness and your unkindness. But you are not unkind; you must have sent, and the letter miscarried. God knows I would not cause you a moment's pain, or take your attention from those you love. No, in this world my duty has been to suffer; still I cannot tamely see my beloved and idolized son die in misery and want. Do send me by return mail a £10 Bank of England note, for I am now miles away from where I could get other funds changed. I came here for the benefit of poor dear Tom, but fear that it has done him no good. We are now among strangers, and in the most abject want. Your good, kind heart will not permit you to let him die in want. When he is gone I will trouble you no more. For God's sake send without an instant's delay, and pay the postage of your letter to me, or I shall not be able to obtain it, for I am selling everything to live. On my knees I beg of you, and for your dying son's sake, send to me immediately, or I shall go mad. God bless you and yours. May you be supremely happy, bless you. In mercy send soon, and so farewell. May God bless you, is the fervent prayer of your unhappy but true friend,

MARY A. STANHOPE.

A Visit to the Gorilla—Dangers of Gorilla Warfare.

M. Du Chaillu, a traveler who has pushed his way into some of the most remote and preposterous quarters of the African continent has opened, at 635 Broadway, a museum of stuffed beasts, birds and fishes, with various domestic and warlike implements of native manufacture. Many of the beasts—rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra and others—are familiar to us through the menageries, but there are some of whose very existence we perhaps never heard. Hideous monsters with unearthly names beginning with four or five consonants, and denizens of outlandish places, such as the O go-bai river, attract the attention. Uncouth forms of sluggish life, repel the beholder, and throw into brighter contrast the elegant, graceful shapes of the spotted tiger, the lithe and active wild cat, or the gentle lilliputian fawn. The remarkable animal wealth of Africa, the accounts of which make Livingstone's, Cumming's and Gerard's works so intensely interesting, is quite well represented in M. Du Chaillu's museum.

But the guardian genius of the place is the gorilla or the man-monkey—one of the troglodyte tribe. Though only stuffed, and lacking the fierce animation that vitality alone can impart, he is still a fearful creature, nearly six feet high, and measuring fifty-two inches around the chest. A huge mouth large teeth, and malicious expression of countenance do not add to the prepossessing appearance of this remarkable animal. M. Chaillu thus describes the capture of this animal, and the danger of gorilla warfare:

"Gambo and I rose early this morning, rather discouraged, as we had spent the two preceding days looking in vain for the gorilla We had seen their tracks, but nothing of them.

"Before leaving our encampment, which was simply made with a few branches scattered on the ground, on which we slept during the night, we resolved to spend the day in the ravines of the mountains, where we intended to hunt the gorilla. Gambo made great preparations. He cut his hands in many places, in order to let the blood run freely; afterward he rubbed them with some charmed powder, which was to make his hands sure if called to shoot—he painted his body, and covered himself with his war fetiches. As for me, I was dressed in my usual hunting costume, made of dark blue cloth. I blackened my face and hands, in order not to be easily seen; and was, as usual, very careful in loading my gun, in order that it should not miss fire.

"We spent the greatest part of the day in the midst of these impenetrable forests. At last we met, near a spring, tracks of a gorilla which had just left. His footprints were very large, and we foresaw that we would have soon to encounter a most formidable animal. We were not mistaken for after a while we were startled by the tremendous roar of the monster. At our approach he raised himself erect, beat with his powerful hands his tremendous chest and advanced boldly towards us, looking with his fiery eyes straight into our faces, as if to bid us defiance. He showed us, at the same time, his powerful teeth. There was no time to be lost. We leveled our guns at the monster together and fired. He fell to the ground, uttering a tremendous groan, and was soon a lifeless corpse."

A gorilla in his live state may be a very fine creature, but cannot be deemed a "good thing to have in the house." Your gorilla has some very annoying habits. He will grasp a man with his immense hands, seize him in his terrible gripe and raise him in air, and then dash him to the ground with such force as to cause speedy death. When enraged he beats his breast with his paws, producing a sound like the striking of a drum. He has never been tamed. Now the *Troglodyte Nschiego*, another animal of the same species (of which M. Du Chaillu has also a specimen), is much more tractable, and when young can be tamed in a few days, and becomes a house pet. He also, even in a wild state, exhibits some ideas of propriety, lives with one wife, and builds a nice snug house in the branches of some large tree. As the Nschiego is bald and has a straggling beard, he only needs spectacles to wear the appearance of a venerable philosopher—a philosopher, it is true somewhat tanned by exposure to the weather. If it were possible to define the different shades of intense ugliness, we should say that the Troglodyte Kooloo Kamba is the most unutterably ugly object that ever bore the slightest resemblance to the human form. What adds to the interest with which we view Mr. Kooloo Kamba is the undeniable fact that with all his ugliness, he looks very much like a human being, and M. Du Chaillu considers this troglodyte as a nearer approach to humanity than another member of the quadrumana family.

After viewing these monsters, the idea of a residence in the African continent is received with coolness, and the beholder joins with fervor in the exclamation of the persecuted Caddy Jellaby, as, when goaded to frenzy by the duties of the Borroboola Gha mission, she cried aloud, "I hate Africa."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Perilous Adventures on the Plains.

The Lafayette (Ind.,) *Journal* publishes a lengthy letter from George Winter, of that city, addressed to the father, from Carson Valley, on the 20th of September, giving an account of the privations he had encountered, and the imminent dangers he had escaped, while on his way over the plains to California. We make an extract:

I was captured twice by the Digger Indians on the Humboldt river, and once by the Goose Creek Indians. I escaped from them once through the interference of a white man living among them—supposed to be a Mormon—but was not so lucky the last time, having received a severe cut with a knife, two inches long, in my left breast. It was not a fair blow, or would most probably have proved fatal. The Indian who stabbed me almost lost his life. I drew my revolver and shot him in the back of the head, and prepared to shoot him again, but discovered other Indians near. I was afraid of being caught again, so I ran as fast as I could to escape them. In retreating for safety I ran into the bushes amidst another body of Indians, who were in the act of stripping the body of a white man who had just been killed. One bloody devil of an Indian tore off his scalp. The unfortunate man belonged to our train, by name Thomas Harding, from Ohio. In my surprise and alarm I gave a most infernal yell, which brought a body of our men from the other side of the creek, which saved me from a horrible fate. The Indians were surprised, and did not seem to know how to act.

But a sad and bloody strife ensued. Our party killed five Indians on the spot, and took twenty prisoners. The remaining nine were hung on the following morning. This was done by placing the tongues of the wagons together, and tying a rope at the apex. The Indians were made to stand upon a horse, the rope was adjusted around the necks, the horse was then driven from under the gallows, and each one was thus launched into eternity. It was a sad scene, but one of terrible necessity for self preservation. One of them proved to be a white man, evidently a Mormon. He was stripped—the iron rods from behind the end-gates of five wagons were used to whip him until he was nearly dead; they were then heated red hot and pushed into his flesh.

Oh, it was horrible and revolting; yet I, with many others, stood and saw him suffer. They burned him so that at last he did not seem to care no more for it than the mere prick of a pin. At first he cursed, and swore that his friends (the Indians,) would have revenge for this. They then hung him, and tied the knot in such a way as to prolong his suffering. He was then cut down and taken to the willows. He was watched by men secreted in the bushes; in a short time some Indians came sneaking up to take the wounded man away. He seemed to revive through something that was administered to him. He revived sufficiently to relate to the Indians his sufferings. In their effort to run the wounded man off, the party sprang up from their ambush and shot the miserable man dead, and wounded another Indian. The next night the Indians slipped into our camp and killed two men by the name of Jefferson, from Indiana. I knew them well; they were brothers, and once lived in Lafayette. One Indian was caught and was put through the tortures the next day.

ROSE HILL CEMETERY
OFFICE 109 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
The managers of Rosehill Cemetery would inform the public that their grounds are now ready for interments.
Any information relative to the Cemetery can be obtained at the office of the Company, room No. 8 Methodist Church Block, where a map of the grounds may be seen.
Arrangements have been made with the
Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Co.
TO RUN A SPECIAL TRAIN
To the Cemetery, for the present, on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
OF EACH WEEK,
At an hour that will enable persons to spend one hour in the Cemetery at a time of day which will not interfere with business.
Cemetery trains until further notice, will run as follows:
Leave Chicago, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.
Leave Rosehill at 4.45 p.m. and arrive at Chicago 5.60
Persons wishing to visit the Cemetery Grounds by private conveyance can take the Rosehill and Evanston Gravel Road, running north from Clark street, or by the Little Fortroad, via Bowmanville. Office open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
J. V. Z. BLANEY President.
A. T. SHERMAN, Secretary. se21 1y

R. S. BARNUM'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
110 LAKE STREET,
Direct Importer and Wholesale Jobber of
FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BERLIN WORSTEDS, GERMAN BASKETS.
DEALER IN
Yankee Notions, Indian Beads, &c.
TOYS in assorted cases of thirty dozen pieces for fifteen dollars.
TIN AND WOODEN BIRD CAGES—Large variety. Patent Rocking-Horses and Cradle—New.
Boys' Sleds, Carts, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.
The attention of wholesale buyers is solicited. Prices low at 110 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
no1-a808 2m

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.—
The highest market price in
Cash Paid for Rags
—AT THE—
RAG WAREHOUSE,
245 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
(Between Franklin and Market Sts.)
W. D. MILLER.
Cash paid for Old Rope, Canvas, Bagging, Waste Papers, Binders Shavings, Pamphlets, Spoiled Sheets, Metals, &c.
[se26 a526-3m]

MEDICINES
—AND—
FINE TOILET GOODS.
BUCK & RAYNER,
BUCK & RAYNER, BUCK & RAYNER,
BUCK & RAYNER,
Attend personally, at all hours, day and night, at the
Central Prescription Drug Store, 93 Clark st.

HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
Dressing Combs and Perfumery.
For sale cheap by
Stebbins & Crampton,
No. 136 Clark street, corner Madison.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
Printers' Warehouse,
90.........WASHINGTON STREET.........90
CHICAGO.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.
mh18605 L. DODGE, Treasurer.

ROSEHILL CENETARY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetary would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetary Lots. The Cemetary can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Prairie Road running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells street through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 58 Clark street. je7-1y-d593

BUCK GLOVES & MITTENS—
The best goods and most of them to be found in the market are at BOWEN'S old established
CHEAP ONE PRICE GLOVE STORE,
30.........CLARK STREET.........30
Up Stairs. They must be sold off this season, and the price is so low as to secure their sale to those who will come and see, or send their orders. ☞ Lumbermen's Mocasins and Fur Gloves, very cheap. no14-b?-3m

DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS.—
The subscribers having enlarged their facilities for manufacturing, and are now prepared to fill all orders to supply the increasing demand, (which heretofore we have been unable to do,) and we have and intend to keep an assortment of all the styles of
PLOWS AND BREAKERS
hitherto manufactured by them, as well as other kinds of Agricultural Implements, such as the various kinds of Corn and Potatoe Tillers, Cultivators, Hussey's Ox Yokes (of three different sizes,) Shovel Plows and Horse Rakes, &c., and we intend to keep up with the scientific improvements of the age. Our work is manufactured of the very best materials by the best workmen, and is warranted in every particular. DEERE & CO.
Moline, Ill., October 1st, 1859. oc21-a726-1y

KENOSHA WATER CURE.—
This Institution is situated in one of the pleasantest cities on Lake Michigan, 55 miles north of Chicago. It has lately been thoroughly refitted for the reception of patients. The building is large and commodious, and plentifully supplied with springs of the soft water. Every attention will be given to the comfort of patients. For terms, and circulars, address E. PENNOYER, Proprietor,
H. T. SEELYE, Physician.
Kenosha, Wis., May 28, 1859.

PLATT'S PATENT HULLED
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
The Choicest Article in the Market.
H. O. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
no17?-1m Wholesale Agents, 161 South Water street.

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. .... A. G. RUGGLES, Prest.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. se5-ly

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
BENJ. F. MOORE, Pres. A. G. RUGGLES, Cash.
Collections solicited and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment, less current exchange only. Established in January, 1854.
REFERENCES—F. G. Adams, Chicago, Ill. Metropolitan Bank, New York. no?

B. W. PHILLIPS, BANKER.
No. 6 CLARK STREET, (Loomis Building) Chicago, Ill. Buys Sight and Time drafts on Eastern cities. Discounts business paper, deals in European and Domestic Exchange, Specie, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Bank Notes, and makes collections on all accessible points. oc13-b164

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Burlington, Iowa.
Prompt attention given to collections. Refer to I. H. Burch & Co. F. G. Adams, Underwood & Co.
JACOB A. LAUMAN. THOMAS HEDGE. GEO. C. LAUMAN.

THE BANK OF AURORA,
HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention.
Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
M. V. HALL. B. F. HALL. P. A. HALL.

COOK & SARGENT, DAVENPORT, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Downey, Iowa City, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Cook, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Parker, Florence, Nebraska; Bankers and Dealers in Exchange. Make Collections and remit to any part of the Union. Land Warrants bought, sold and located. Particular attention given to the payment of taxes. Attorneys at Law connected with our houses:
COOK & DILLON, Davenport, Iowa.
25 E. D. DOWNEY, Iowa City.

BALDWIN & DODGE, BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS.
Council Bluffs, Iowa City.
Collections made at the usual rates. Exchange on the principal cities of the Union bought and sold. Real Estate bought and sold on Commission. Land Warrants located at $10 per 160 acres, and 2½c per acre Land office fee. All sized warrants in same proportion.
References—Marine Bank, Chicago; Henry Farnham, Esq., President Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; American Exchange Bank, New York; Durkee & Bullock, St. Louis. de10-a480
JOHN T. DODGE. C. M. BALDWIN.

MAXWELL & DART, BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
No. 50 Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail. mh26-ly c879

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner Clark and Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [je25, '58] JOHN G. AMBLER.

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.
DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY.
☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates.
REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros, Chicago, Ill; Bockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo. oc31xly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank
OF
WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. H. R. ?
Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. ja20 c11 ly

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS, Chicago. Deposits received and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations granted to Depositors independent of the state of the money market. Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Exchange on Europe, to importers, at New York quotations. Time loans on private bonds, and mortgages negotiated. Western States, County, City, or Railroad Bonds negotiated abroad.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. ALEX MILLER. OTTO GELPCKE.

HALSTED & GILMAN,
BANKERS,
No. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.
Correspondents can rely on prompt attention and early advices of money market. Accounts of Bankers solicited.
Reference, by permission, to Flint & Wheeler, Chicago; Exchange Bank, St. Louis; State Bank of Iowa, Keokuk; Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.; Union Bank, New York; W. S. Gilman, New York.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,
No. 4 Broad street, one door from Wall, New York, Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to instructions of correspondents.
Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from his Western friends.
Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois. oc19 a645 6m

BUDD & BALDWIN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
CLINTON, - - - Iowa.
Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment.
Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn; C. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent Davenport, Iowa. au5-9m75

F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO.,
COMMISSION, STOCK & BOND BROKERS,
No. 24 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
State Bonds for Banking purposes and Railroad Stocks of every description bought and sold in the New York market by telegraph. Quotations received daily.
Illinois Central Land Bonds purchased and delivered at New York rates, adding Commission. jy26mx
F. G. SALTONSTALL. E. I. TINKHAM. J. G. AMBLER.

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street, Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams. fe12

Stoves.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware. ap3 c873 1y

STOVES! STOVES!!
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY
At the Lowest Prices,
AT 201 LAKE STREET.
NEW WORLD COOKING
STOVE.
This favorite is still in the market, at as low figures as common stoves, while it is
Fully Equal to the best Made.
So that all who wish can get one of the best stoves at the LOWEST PRICE by going to
NO. 201 LAKE STREET.

WARM AIR FURNACES,
with necessary
Pipes, Registers, Ventilators, &c.,
Put up at fair rates and WARRANTED by
THOMAS GEORGE........201 Lake-St.
oc18 ly

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES,
—AT—
H. W. Landreth's,
NO. 310......STATE STREET......NO. 310
SELF-REGULATER STOVES,
Air-Tight Stoves for Wood & Coal,
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
CONQUEST COOKING STOVE.
Although the improvement in Stoves have, perhaps, kept pace with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufactures there are many who still look for something newer in principle, more perfect in construction, and more economical in the consumption of fuel. "The Conquest Stove" is made to meet this particular demand. It is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and combines with substantial advantages, new and important principles possessed by no other Stove.
For sale by H. W. LANDRETH,
oc11-a653-2m 310 State street.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
—AT—
ALLEN & DALTON'S,
71.........LAKE STREET.........71
Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash
COOK STOVES of various patterns,
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal.
OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal.
BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.
RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES,
Also the famous Hard Coal Burner
RADIATOR.
Plain, Planished & Japaned Tinware,
Housekeeping Goods in General.
Stoves cleaned and set up at short notice. Remember the place
71 - - LAKE STREET, - - 71
JAS. T. ALLEN............JAS. P. DALTON.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On both sides of Market street from Randolph street to Madison street, in the South Division, 25 feet wide, of 3 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 12 inch oak scantling, the same to be built to city grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no94-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the North side of Michigan street, from Market street to Franklin st., in the North Division, fourteen feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no100-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

FOR PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The best located place to erect a Grain Warehouse immediately on the depot of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad in Iowa City is to be sold.
There are five Frame Houses thereon and ample place for a Warehouse. It is the only lot in which the rails can be brought in from the railroad, and is the
Key for the other Warehouses
If they want to have brought in rails, which they are not able, without crossing this property.
Price $4,000, with one-third cash down, the balance can be paid, if desired on long terms.
For particulars apply to BECK & WIRTH,
No. 16 South Clark street,
Or LANDSBERG & CO., Iowa City, Iowa.
no18-1mx

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.
For hot or cold dishes, and every culinary preparation requiring a relish; recommended by the London Lancet as "a great aid to digestion," and indispensable for the dinner table. Made from the original receipt of the late Alexis Soyer, only by Crosse & Blackwell, (Her Majesty's Purveyors,) London. For sale by all Grocers and Fruit Dealers. Agents for the United States—G. C. YVELIN, 217 Fulton street, New York, BRAY & HAYES, 25 Cornhill, Boston.
For sale in Chicago by HODGES & CO., Grocers, State street. oc29-2m

Wholesale Houses.

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
Importers and Jobbers in
DRY GOODS,
Have now in store a fresh and extensive stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Comprising full lines of seasonable goods of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, specially adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade, which will be sold at
NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES,
To cash and prompt paying customers.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
No. 42 . . . . Lake Street . . . . No. 42.
au1 a290 3m

1859 Fall Trade. 1859
We are in receipt of our usual Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS,
TO WHICH:
The Attention of the Trade is Invited.
Barrett, King & Co.
No. 37...............LAKE STREET...............No. 37
au26

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Goods for Men's Wear.
81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83
Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of
Broadcloths, Moscow Beavers,
Black Doeskins, President "
Velvet Vestings, Castor "
Coating Cloths, Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans, Devon Kerseys,
TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. ☞ An examination of our stock is solicited. oc29

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE NORTHWEST
—OF—
SADDLERY HARDWARE!
Harness, Bridle, Patent & Enameled
LEATHER
Carriage Trimmings!
SPRINGS, AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, WHIPS, LASHES, &C
FOR SALE LOW, BY
Hayden, Kay & Co.,
233 - - RANDOLPH STREET - - 233
[se6-a313-3m]

1859. Fall Goods. 1859.
J. M. STINE & CO.,
37 Lake-st., (up-stairs), and 41 & 43 Wabash-ave.
Beg leave to offer to the
CASH AND PROMPT SHORT TIME TRADE
At Low Prices
A large and well-selected stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Both Foreign and Domestic;
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
WOOLEN, YARNS AND HOSIERY, HOODS,
and a great variety of articles adapted to the
FALL TRADE.
The especial attention of Close Buyers to our varied and unsurpassed assortment of Seasonable and Desirable Goods is respectfully solicited. au27-a334-3m

1859 Autumn Trade. 1859
Low Prices Win!
PEAKE, MARSH & DeLONG,
30 . . . LAKE STREET . . . 30
Will offer at wholesale throughout the season to prompt paying customers a very large and complete stock of
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
At the Lowest Prices that close buying and small expenses will admit of. It has been our policy always to offer Good Goods at Low Prices, which we are able to do by conducting business on small expenses and selling to a carefully selected paying trade.
Good men will find it to their advantage to call on us. Our stock embraces large lines of the favorite brands of
Heavy Domestics,
As well as FINE DRESS and FANCY GOODS, and is kept fresh by constant additions and an active trade.
au15-a140-4m

HONORE, HALL & CO.,
51 . . . Lake Street 51
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Builder's
Railroad Furnishing,
Wheelbarrows, Picks, Shovels,
Anvils, Vices, Wrenches, &c.
Manufacturers of every description of Wire Cloth and Wire Work. se15-a457-3m

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859.
JEWETT & BUTER,
26 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Invite the country Trade to the following:
50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
5 " Bright " " "
5000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
1500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted.
300 " " " " Juniata—assorted.
300 " " " R. G.
15 Casks Sheet Zinc.
Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Pig Tin Breasts and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment. au24a364-1y

DRY GOODS.
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
Wabash Avenue,
HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.
[mh18]

M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 South Water St. 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL.
We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
50 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
40 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
100 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A 1 do
194 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
198 boxes Layer Raisins,
376 do M. R. do
96 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
375 bales do Twine,
112 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
120 do Dairy Salt,
280 boxes Pipes,
For sale very low. M. D. GILMAN & CO.,
au1-ly 153 South Water Street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1859, withdrew from Cook, Brother & Co., where I was Chemical Dyer and Partner, and have opened a
FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 195...South Clark Street...No. 195
[Between Monroe and Adams.]
Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Woolen Dresses and Shawls; gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants, in every style and color. Carpets cleaned. Lace Curtains cleaned and bleached at reduced prices.
All goods warranted to look well or no pay.
fe4 d16 ly ALBERT KALISCH.

Wholesale Houses

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to their
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. ap11-1y-c???
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
my5-1y-d133 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

SADDLERY.
TURNER & SIDWAY,
208 RANDOLPH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
HORSE COLLARS, TRUNKS,
WHIPS, HORSE BLANKETS,
GIG SADDLES, PAD HOUSINGS,
FRONTS, HAND REINS, &c., &c.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED AT THE LOWEST RATES. se6-3m-a311

JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,
JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas,
NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
Have now on hand, and are receiving a full and more complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market, embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the
Western Trade.
[au30-a349-3m]

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
BOOT, SHOE AND RUBBER
Warehouse.
BUEL, HILL, GRANGER & CO.,
33 - - - Lake Street. - - - 33
Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago, have now in store and are receiving every week large additions to their stock, the best kinds of custom made
BOOTS AND SHOES.
suitable for Men, Boys, Youths, Women, Misses, and Children's Wear which we offer at Wholesale only to cash and prompt paying trade at the lowest possible market prices.
se27-a584-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES
—AT—
New York and Boston Prices.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
IN CHAMBERS 42 LAKE STREET.
Over their Dry Goods Department, have a heavy stock of Boots and Shoes, direct from the most popular manufacturers, comprising goods of the most desirable styles and qualities, adapted to the Fall and Winter trade, all of which will be sold at prices that will
Defy Competition!
Either in this or Eastern markets, and the goods warranted to give satisfaction.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
No. 42 . . . Lake Street . . . . No. 42
au1 a290 3m

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe.
An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.
THE "METALLIC TIP,"
meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out.
We present this invention to the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, it has by its own intrinsic merits actually surmounted every objection that could possibly be brought against it, as the accompanying certificates, which are but a few out of hundreds of others, will abundantly corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is destined to entirely supersede, for Children and Youths, the old style; as we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear two to three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two-thirds in the expense of shoes.
MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS,
OF CHICAGO,
Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.
Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention.
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.,
48 and 50 Water st., Boston, Mass.
N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is especially adapted to Miners' use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn. ja25c61-1y

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c,
Benedict & Farnam
HAVE REMOVED TO
58 . . LAKE STREET . . . 58.
Where they offer to good prompt paying customers a large and desirable stock of the above goods on favorable terms and at low prices.
R. BENEDICT......[se1 a281 3m]......E. T. FARNAM.

BOOTS AND SHOES
At Wholesale.
WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
189 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.
Are now prepared for the Fall Trade, with an unusually large stock of goods suited to the Western Trade, which will be sold for cash, or prompt pay, at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. The attention of Western Merchants is called to our stock of MEN'S KIP, CALF, AND THICK BOOTS, of our own manufacture and warranted. Ladies, Misses, and Children's Work, from our manufactory in Brighton, Maine.
In this class of goods we can furnish styles and qualities which cannot be found elsewhere in this market; and in prices we can give our customers the benefit of the profit and commission usually paid to jobbers at the East. We can also, in these goods, furnish ANY SIZES which may be desired, giving a great advantage to those who are "sorting up" their stock. We are agents for
Mitchell's Copper Tipped Boots and Shoes.
We respectfully solicit an examination of our stock.
se3-a348 3m WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS.

GEO. E. CONGDON,
Wholesale Dealer in
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
32 LAKE STREET,
Cor. Wabash ave., (up-stairs,) over Tuttle, Hibbard & Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Would invite the attention of country dealers to his stock of Boots and Shoes for
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
Comprising a full assortment of Men's Double and Half Double Sole French Calf, Kip and Stogy Boots and Brogans. Also, Ladies', Misses and Children's Heavy and Fine York of Eastern manufacture.
I am also manufacturing expressly for the Western Trade, a Prime Custom-Made
CALF, KIP AND THICK BOOT.
All of which I will sell VERY LOW for Cash, or to prompt paying men on short time. se14-a443-3m

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied, in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in those States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in any case.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law. ap6 ly

Corporation Notices.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago to ascertain the damages and assessments [illegible] for the widening of the South Branch of the Chicago River, by establishing Dock lines on the east side thereof from the north line of Jackson street to the north line of Harrison street, and on the west side of the same, from the south line of Van Buren street to the north line of west Harrison street, in accordance with an order passed by Common Council November 14th, 1859, and at the same time to assess the amount of such damages, together with the cost of the proceedings, upon the real estate deemed benefitted, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the benefits resulting to each parcel, will meet at room No. 1, in the Court House, on the 30th day of November, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment.
REUBEN TAYLOR,
GEORGE SHEPPARD, Com'rs.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Chicago, November 16th, 1859. no19-no74-10t

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to ascertain the damages and compensation for the opening and extension of Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler streets from the west line of May street to the west line of Roby street, and the opening of Winchester street, Curtis street, Bishop street, and the west half of May street, from Madison street to the South line of Harrison Rosalia Chapman as shown on the recorded plat of Ashland Second Addition to Chicago, in accordance with an order passed in Common Council November 14th, 1859; and at the same time to assess the amount of such damages, together with the cost of the proceedings, upon the real estate by them deemed benefitted, in proportion, as nearly as may be to the benefits resulting to each parcel of ground, respectively, will meet at room No. 1, in the Court House on the 30th day of November 1859, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment.
G. M. GRAY,
F. A. BRAGG, Commissioners.
SANDFORD JOHNSON,
Chicago, November 19th, 1859. no19-no73-10t

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to ascertain the damages and compensation for the real estate, or so much of such real estate as shall be appropriated and taken for the opening of a street sixty six feet in width through the centre of Section 30, T. 39 N. R. 14 E., from Blue Island avenue west to the city limits, in accordance with an order passed in Common Council November 14th, 1859; and at the same time to assess the amount of such damages, together with the cost of the proceedings, upon the real estate by them deemed benefitted, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the benefits resulting to each parcel of ground, respectively, will meet at room No. 1, in the Court House on the 28th day of November, 1859, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment.
G. M. GRAY,
F. A. BRAGG, Commissioners.
CHAS. KLEMM,
Chicago, November 19th, 1859. no19-no72-10t

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the South side of Twelfth street from Rucker street to Reuben street, in the West Division, six feet wide of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December 1859 it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no105-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the North side of DeKoven street from [illegible] street to Desplaines street, in the West Division six feet wide of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no104-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the West side of Newberry street from Mitchell street to Maxwell street, in the West Division six feet wide of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no103-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—on the South side of West Liberty street from Union street to Halsted street, in the West Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
nov19-no108-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the West side of Beach street from Taylor street to Irving street, in the West Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no107-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the West side of Wood street from Hubbard street to Owen street, in the West Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no92-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the East side of Jefferson street from Judd street to Mitchell street, in the West Division six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no95-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the West side of Leavitt street from Madison street to Hubbard street, in the West Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no93-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the West side of Clark street from Archer road to South street, in the South Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no96-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the South side of Ontario street from Wolcott street to St. Clair street, in the North Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no101-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On both sides of State street from Twelfth street to Archer Road, in the South Division, not less than 8 feet wide, of 3 inch pine plank, commencing at the curb stone, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, properly supported and laid on a level with the curb stones, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no99-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the North side of South Water street from Lasalle street to Wells street in front of Wharfing Lots 14 and 15, in the South Division, 16 feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no98-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the north side of Fowler street, from Carpenter street to Milwaukee avenue, in the West Division, six feet wide, of two inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than three by four inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before tenth day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-101-no97 H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the West side of Clinton street from Taylor street to Maxwell street, in the West Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no100-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the South side of Harrison street from South Western Plank Road to city limits, in the West Division six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
no19-no106-10t H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1859. Mathias Nye and Francis Davies, vs. Francis Slater—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Francis Slater, that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 24th day of October, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Mathias Nye and Francis Davies, and against the estate of the said Francis Slater, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and ... directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis Slater, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1859, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
MATHER, TAFT & KING, Pl'ff's Att'y.

"THE JONES LAMP,"
Manufactured in every variety and style, and sold at greatly reduced prices, by TARBELL & WYMAN, 3 Central street, Boston. (Successors to E. F. Jones & Co.) N. B.—The Jones Burner, recently improved, gives the best light of any lamp now in use... Kerosene and Coal Oil Burner manufactured.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 27th of March, 1858, by deed of that date recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 167 of Deeds, on Page ..., Frank Hettinger and Catharine, his wife, conveyed to William T. Burgess, the undersigned, as trustee, the undivided one half of the ... thirty feet of Lots fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in Block (3) in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, commencing at the corner of Illinois and Clark streets, on the west side of said Clark street, and running thence west ... thence south thirty feet ... Frank Hettinger and Catharine his wife, to secure a certain deed of trust made by Geo. Oertel dated the 1st day of July, 1857, and recorded in Book 146 of Deeds, Page 151, ... to James Kelly & Co. ...
Now, therefore, I, the said trustee, in pursuance of the powers in said Trust Deed, will, on the 19th day of December, next, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, at the hour of noon of that day, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the said premises, and the note and trust deed to secure the same as specified in said trust deed to me.
W. T. BURGESS, Trustee.
J. C. SMITH, Att'y.
Dated Nov. 24, 1859. no24b177-td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that whereas John Jenks and Parmelia Jenks, his wife, by their certain Deed of Trust, executed on the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Record Book 194 of Deeds at Page 163, did convey to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, the premises and appurtenances hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note for Twenty-one Hundred Dollars, particularly mentioned in said Trust Deed with interest according to the tenor of said Note; and whereas default having been made in the payment of said Promissory Note according to the tenor and effect, on application of Edmund Aiken, the payee of said Note named in said Trust Deed, and by the power in me vested by virtue of the covenant contained in said Trust Deed, I shall, in pursuance of the authority in me vested as such Trustee, sell at public auction at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, the premises described in said Trust Deed, as follows:—Subdivision six (6) in O. Lund's subdivision of lots one (1) and two (2) and three-fourths of lot four (4) in block twelve (12) in fractional section fifteen, addition to Chicago, and now particularly described as follows:—Beginning at the south line of Congress street, on the east line of the centre Public Alley, running thence south on east line of said alley one hundred feet (100), thence east fifty-one (51) feet, thence north on a line parallel with the said east line to Congress street, thence west to the place of beginning, subject to Deed of Trust executed by the said Frank Hettinger and wife to S. B. Perry on the 19th day of July A. D. 1858, to secure the payment of a Note of Six Thousand Dollars and interest thereon therein mentioned.
CHARLES S. HOSMER, Trustee.
Dated the 21st day of October, A. D. 1859. oc21a??
The above sale is postponed until Thursday, November 24th, 1859, at the same hour and place.
no12-td C. S. HOSMER, Trustee.
The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, at same hour and place.
no24-td C. S. HOSMER, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Aric Zwygenberg vs. Mary Eastwood, Charles Eastwood, Antonia Krumpelbeck and Jan Van Eyl.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county, State of Illinois, will, on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, the following described real estate in said County of Cook described as Lot No. two (2), in the Trustee's Subdivision of Section sixteen (16), in Township thirty six (36), North Range fourteen (14), containing thirty-three 86-100 acres of land more or less.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 18, 1859. no21-b100-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, SS.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1859. Thomas S. Dickerson vs. R. G. Howland and William C. Jones.
Public notice is hereby given to the said William C. Jones that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 4th day of November, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said Thomas S. Dickerson and against the estate of the said William C. Jones, for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-four cents, directed to the Sheriff of Adams County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said William C. Jones, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Thomas S. Dickerson, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
LYMAN ELMORE, Pl'ff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, A. D. 1860. ... vs. ... In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Claus Andrew Clawson, defendant above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Claus Andrew Clawson, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of November, 1859, and that thereupon a summons issued out of said Court against said defendant returnable on the first Monday of January next, 1860, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Claus Andrew Clawson, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
CONKLIN & MENAGER, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Alexander Merrell and Marietta Merrell, his wife, and Harvey A. Dawson and Julia W. Dawson, his wife, on the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, executed a mortgage bearing date the day and year aforesaid, to Jesse H. Leavenworth a certain deed of mortgage ... mentioned and described, and which said mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's Office ... and which said mortgage and the notes thereby secured were on the ... day of April A. D. 1856, assigned to ... Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained ... on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1859, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, ... the following described premises, ... in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, ... Addition to Chicago, ...
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Assignee of said Mortgage.
COVENTRY & ROSSEAU, Att'ys for the Assignee.
Chicago, October 27th, 1859. oc28a?

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond secured to be paid by a certain mortgage made and executed by Daniel McIlroy to William F. McClenahan dated the first day of August, 1856, filed for record the third day of August, 1856, in the Recorder's Office of Cook County ... the County of Cook and State of Illinois ... William F. McClenahan, his executors, administrators ... the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest at ... per cent per annum ... of the city of New York.
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, I shall, on ... at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, on Saturday, the ... day of ... at ... in the afternoon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of the right, title ... in the County of Cook and State of Illinois ... thirty-three (33) North of range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, containing eighty acres, be the same more or less, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, ... Daniel McIlroy to William F. McClenahan.
WILLIAM F. McCLENAHAN, Mortgagee.
JAMES CLAPP, Att'y.

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. Ernst Wiemann vs. William H. Gallup and James Maycroft. Bill to foreclose mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the eighth day of December, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due upon the said decree, ... fractional quarter of section twenty-two (22) in fractional township thirty (30) north of range twelve (12) east of the third principal meridian, situate in the town of Leyden, County of Cook and State of Illinois, containing sixty-two acres and twenty-four hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, Nov. 12th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Trustee named in a Deed of Trust executed by Rufus ... dated March 1856, ... default in the payment of a promissory note ... I shall sell at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described premises, to-wit:—Lot number thirty (30) in Cranes Subdivision of part of the East half of the Northwest quarter of section number twenty-eight (28) in Township thirty nine (39) North of Range fourteen (14) East of the third principal meridian, to make the money due upon said note, with costs and expenses of sale. Said note bearing date with Deed of Trust given by said Mestor, payable to A. H. Bowden or order, eight months after date. Deed of Trust recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, in Book 145 of Deeds, page 25.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.
Chicago, November 23, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 1st day of July, 1859, George Oertel and Caroline, his wife, by deed of that date, conveyed to the undersigned, Samuel Straus, certain real estate in Cook County, and known as the undivided one half of the south thirty feet of lots No. fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in block No. three (3) in Wolcott's addition to Chicago, commencing at the corner of Illinois and Clark streets, on the west side of Clark street, and running thence west eighty (80) feet, thence south thirty (30) feet ... together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as trust and with power to sell the same at public auction, ... the payment of ... promissory notes ... in the exchange on New York, ... said deed being recorded in the Recorder's office ... Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, the said trustee, by virtue of the power vested in me by said deed, and at the request of the holder of said notes, will on the 19th day of December next, at the north door of the Court House in Chicago, at the hour of noon, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the said premises, ...
SAMUEL STRAUS, Trustee.
Dated, Nov. 2?, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix and administrator of the estate of Josiah H. Gerould, deceased, will, on the ... day of December, 1859, at the late residence of said deceased, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and each succeeding day, but one until the personal property, goods and chattels belonging to the estate of said deceased, are disposed of. Will sell at public auction the personal property of said deceased, ... consisting of ... furniture ... and other articles ... Terms of sale: All sums under ... on credit of ... months, ... approved security, ...
LUCY M. GEROULD, Administratrix.
HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Administrator of Josiah H. Gerould, deceased.
November 8th, 1859.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH H. GEROULD, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Josiah H. Gerould, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the Third Monday of ..., A. D. 1860, ...
LUCY M. GEROULD, Administratrix.
HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Administrator.
Chicago, November 18th, 1859.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Transportation.

Insurance.

Railroads.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Press and Type.